

## Editorial

### Law without justice

More people are coming to the realization that the concepts of "law and order" and "justice" cannot be equated with one another in present day Australia. Political interference in the workings of courts is becoming more prevalent. The laws to be enforced are often regarded as unnecessary, unequitable and socially divisive and Magistrates and Judges are taking it upon themselves to arbitrate on a basis of their own narrow and sectarian attitudes.

When order replaces justice then the law is standing in the way of social progress — when order replaces justice then the time has come to throw out that law.

To highlight our argument Woroni has taken three fairly recent cases which we believe speak for themselves.

1. An account by John Little, the junior Counsel in the Yirrkala Case.

First, the case of Eugene Lovett, an Aboriginal youth sentenced in May 1972 to 4½ years gaol for house-breaking by Judge Martin of the Victorian County Court. He was charged with 26 breakings done in Melbourne between 28th September and 29th October last year — one in the suburb of Oakleigh, six in the suburb of Clayton, and 19 in the suburb of Footscray. Eugene pleaded guilty to the first one and not guilty to the others.

Just before the trial began the judge called the Crown prosecutor and Eugene's barrister into his private-room and said that since Eugene was pleading guilty to one charge he would have to go to gaol for some years in view of his record, whether he was ultimately convicted of one or 26 breakings. Eugene would get substantially the same sentence for one or 26 breakings.

The barrister passed this on to Eugene who insisted he had not done the other 25 breakings and wanted to persist with his not guilty plea. Trial of the 6 Clayton charges came first. Eugene swore that the only evidence led against him, a confession, was bashed out of him when he was ill. After a three-day trial the jury disagreed. The minority of one for acquittal was a courageous woman librarian who apparently had read through to a true understanding of the oppression of the Aboriginal people and wanted no part in it.

Judge Martin ordered the retrial of the Clayton charges to begin the next day, but it was then adjourned a day to enable Eugene to get a new barrister.

Eugene's solicitor then discovered from Eugene, who did not know the rule against double jeopardy, that he had already been convicted of 11 of the Footscray breakings on 17th December 1971 by the Footscray Children's Court and sentenced to 11 months in a youth training centre. To three of these, incidentally, Eugene had a hard alibi. He was working in South

Australia and his boss had been subpoenaed. To the remainder of these eleven and three others he had a soft alibi. The only evidence against Eugene on the Footscray charges was again confession evidence which Eugene said had been bashed out of him when he was ill.

The judge said the same to the second barrister as to the first, except that he was more definite; not less than four years. The second barrister took a different approach from the first. He urged Eugene to plead guilty to the 6 Clayton charges and five Footscray charges if the other Footscray charges were dropped. "What did it matter?" he said. Eugene would get the same gaol term.

Reluctantly he swallowed his pride and dignity, pleaded guilty, and got 4½ years with a minimum of three.

When it was too late he changed his mind and wanted to appeal, but was refused legal aid.

I can vouch for the fact that Eugene is a well-built, modest, intelligent and very likeable young bloke. But at the age of 17 he has been thrown into Pentridge prison by a legal system operating against him like a garbage disposal unit.

There is a postscript to this story. When I saw Eugene today, at Pentridge, he told me that he had also been charged with a house-breaking at Broadmeadows, another Melbourne suburb, done on about 24th October last, that a confession in respect of it had been bashed out of him when he was ill, that he had been committed and, on 3rd December, sentenced to 1½ years gaol on his guilty plea enticed out of him before he could get legal aid. He also denies having done this breaking.

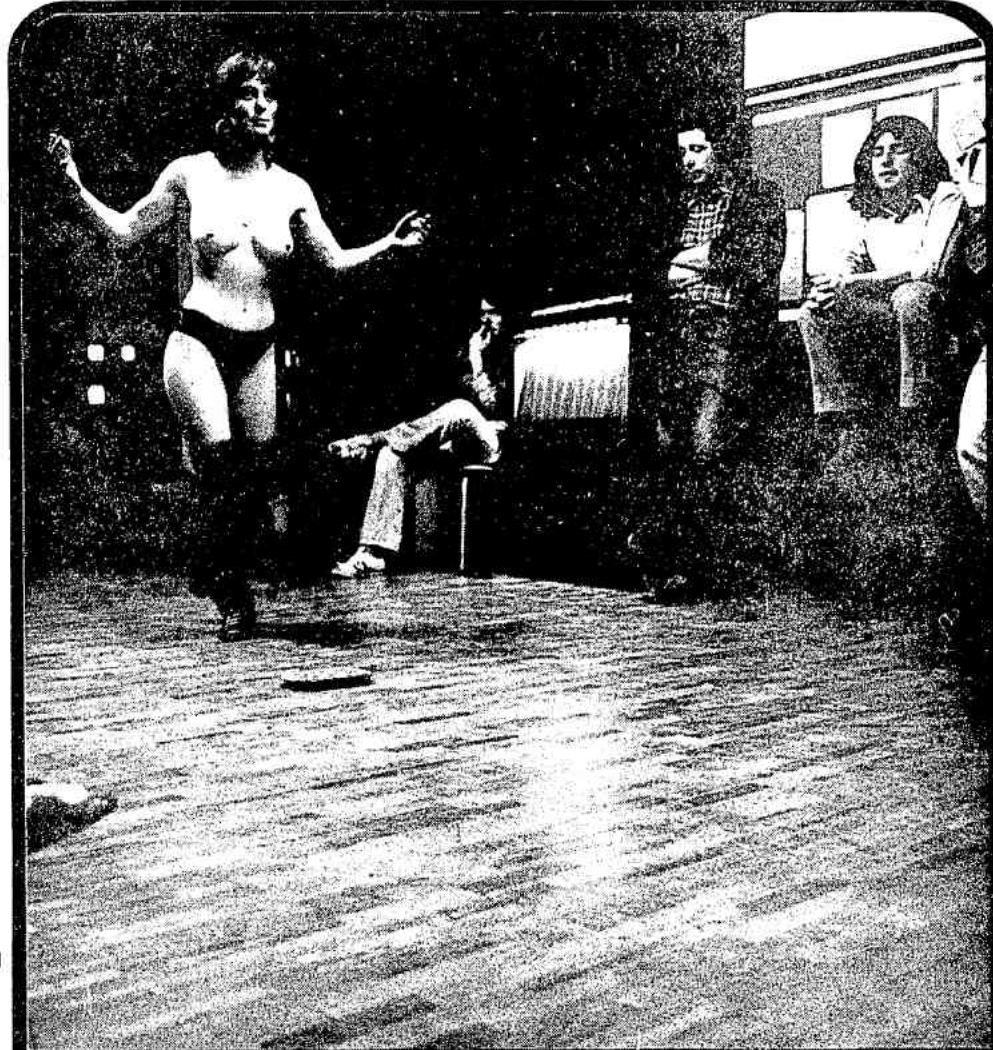
So that makes a total of 7 years gaol from last December, not bad for a 17 year-old.

2. For your amusement, part of the transcript of Steve Padgham's failing to register case — one which was unique in that a father was forced to give evidence against his son:

**Mr Carruthers:** St. George Hospital in Kew. And did you visit her from time to time while she was in hospital? — As I remember it, yes.

**And do you recall anything happening: did she give birth to a child? — Yes.**

**And did you in fact see that child in the hospital? — Yes.**



Black pants, black boots, black crocheted cape dropping from the shoulders allowing size 38' boobs to protrude and bounce entertainingly. Yes, the Union gave a free preview to its new show line-up. A specially invited audience including Sir John Crawford, Professor Partridge, Colin Plowman (Academic Registrar), were privileged to see Semiramide, mystical woman of the East (Sydney that is), reveal all in the Union Milkbar. The show included shoving a

camera up her bum, (bloody Dickens, his camera gets all the luck) renditions of 'Onward Christian Soldiers', Shakespeare and other minor playwrights. Refshauge and Podger suggested that she be the SRC entry in the Union Art exhibition — she would have won pants down. But this was not to be. Nevertheless, having seen this preview, I can't wait for the opening.

With the child's mother, your wife? — I can't be sure, but I remember seeing the child.

In hospital? — In hospital.

And do you recall, to the best of your knowledge, the date upon which she gave birth to that child?

Objection by Mr Higgins.

Objection upheld.

**Mr Carruthers:** Well, she gave birth to a child, did she, while she was in hospital? — Yes.

Objection by Mr Higgins.

**His Worship:** Oh, Mr Higgins, a woman who is pregnant, and obviously pregnant, and then at a certain point of time she is no longer obviously pregnant; it does not seem to me that you require hearsay — or that it involves hearsay — to establish that there has been a birth. As to when it happened is a different matter.

**Mr Higgins:** Well, that there has been a birth, I would submit yes, Your Worship.

**His Worship:** Pardon?

**Mr Higgins:** That there has been a live birth, certainly.

**His Worship:** Yes, well it may require something more to establish that there was a live birth. The fact that your client is sitting where he is, rather points to the fact that there was a live birth.

**Mr Higgins:** Well, the issue is, of course, whether my client is the same person; what my friend is trying to establish is, is a person born presumably on a certain day.

**His Worship:** Mr Carruthers, you can establish initially that she was delivered of child — whether alive or otherwise, from this witness. You ask your questions.

**Mr Carruthers:** Yes, Your Worship. (To witness): Well, was she del-

ivered of child while she was in this hospital?

Objection by Mr Higgins.

**His Worship:** Mr Carruthers, there are a number of questions that you can ask that will establish the matter. Whether you have to go back in time to do it, I am not sure, but I am convinced that if you try hard enough you will establish that Mr Padgham's wife delivered a child.

3. The case of Barbara Russell — a member of the Student Christian Movement's "House of Hospitality" in Narrabundah. Barbara was sentenced to 20 days immediate gaol for refusing to pay a \$40 fine: 20 days gaol for the heinous crime of distributing a leaflet urging young men not to register for national service. Barbara was released after serving 6 days of her sentence and Woroni conducted an interview with her on her release (see page 5)



## Gazetting

So the Liberal government has made yet another colossal blunder. It would seem impossible that their record could get worse, but it has. The latest was brought to light by a judgement of the Full Court of the ACT Supreme Court which declared the Trespass on Commonwealth Lands Ordinance 1972 inoperative. The result of this judgement was not only to render that Ordinance inoperative, but also 102 others not correctly notified and thus similarly defective. They covered companies, police offences and legal practitioners. Until a restoring Act was brought into force these were open to any challenge that could be mounted on the same lines as the challenge to the Trespass Ordinance. Any such challenge would have to succeed. There were 10 Trespass on Commonwealth Lands ordinances, dating back to 1932, 38 Motor Traffic ordinances, dating back to 1936, 17 Police ordinances dating back to 1927, 17 City Area Leases ordinances dating back to 1936, 18 Court of Petty Sessions ordinances dating back to 1938, and 5 Interpretation ordinances from 1937.

In Parliament on Wednesday night the coalition and its DLP cronies in the Upper House got through a blanket prescription to put right any defect which might exist in any ordinance, regulation, rule, by-law or other instrument, the now infamous Ordinances and Regulations (Notification) Bill.

Mr Whitlam commented that "no body is secure under a liberal government that can alter the law retrospectively in this fashion whether he is an Aborigine or one of the biggest businessmen in Australia". Senator Keeffe (Lab. Qld.) describes the Government as "now an ad hoc legislative body and ad hoc law-makers ... Wherever there is a hole in legislation they rush around madly to plug it up". Our friend the Attorney-General explained the defect as "one of a technical nature and not related to the substance of law and the law generally believed to be in operation. The fact is the community believed all these laws were in operation and those rights they had under those laws are rights they are entitled to have."

Many people are now in gaol who have been dealt with under ordinances and regulations that were ineffective. The restoring Bill turned innocent people into guilty people retrospectively. Barrister Mr. P. Shells in the Court of Petty Sessions said that he hoped "those masquerading as magistrates would hand back their pay", when it was learnt that ordinances appointing ACT's magistrates were inoperative, or at least open to challenge on the same lines as the successful challenge to the Trespass Ordinance.

Following the decision of the ACT Supreme Court, the Aboriginal Embassy made its fourth

appearance since it was first established on Australia Day, 26th January. On July 20th, 8 people were arrested and many injured when the Embassy was pulled down by police after standing for six months. Eighteen were arrested three days later when more than 250 police fought with 200 demonstrators when a tent was re-erected. For the third time the Embassy was re-erected and dismantled, this time without incident on July 30th. The judgment of the Court last week, recognized its purpose "to bring to the attention of Members of Parliament and others, matters of complaint concerning the welfare of the Aboriginal race and in particular their land rights."

However, it would seem that the Government, ambling along escorted in its presumed purpose, and bogged down in its own incompetence will refuse further to allow effective protest by Australia's largest and most oppressed minority. The police were quick to move in to rip down the tents, only an hour after the Ordinance was restored. "The neatness of the operation to remove the re-established Embassy, early yesterday (12th) had been excelled only by its surreptitiousness", said Whitlam. "On Tuesday night a few scraps of canvas flew as an assertion of the rights and dignity of Aboriginal Australians. In the dead of the night they were removed."

Said Kep Enderby, "The court obviously went through with a fine tooth comb trying to find some defect. If one reads the judgement of three of the most learned judges of the ACT Supreme Court, one will read into it an abhorrence, a disgust, a rejection of this manner of making laws. Here is a law made while Parliament is not sitting. A law, a delegated piece of legislation, made on a Thursday morning when people could not get copies of it, a law affecting fundamental rights, with Parliament not getting the right to discuss it. This amounts to an abuse of Parliament". Even one of the judges went so far as to comment on the "sloppy treatment of ordinances since 1940".

Last weeks incidents show a definite laxity of government, "an incompetence in the law-making process of the government" and highlights the ineptitude of the men who are in power in Australia today. There are people in gaol who had been dealt with under ordinances and regulations that were ineffective.

One wonders how much longer the so called government will continue to perpetrate in the name of the people of Australia, absurdities and such bungles. One can only hope that soon Australians will not have to hang their heads in shame at the thought of the farcical actions by the government, and their reception in the eyes of the rest of the world, not only in relation to our Aboriginal people, but now in the very law-making.

## Council

News of the superior governing body of the ANU

### Membership.

New members of Council include: Michael Wright (Undergraduate Representative), Parry Manckton (Postgraduate Representative), Professor Ross and Dr Fry (Deans of SGS Faculties) and Dr J.J. Dedman, Dr Germaine Joplin, Mrs Ruth Arndt and Mr T.E.F. Hughes, Q.C. (Elected by Convocation).

### AUC Report.

The most significant item on the agenda of the last Council Meeting was a consideration of the implications of the Fifth Report of the A.U.C. The grant for recurrent expenditure amounted to some \$114,100,000, or some 8.3% less than requested. This will mean some retardation in the projected growth of the School of General Studies, though the grant to the institute was reasonable. However, the University will be able to proceed with the following new developments: Office of Research in Academic Methods, Survey Research Centre, Humanities Research Centre, North Australia Research Unit and the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies.

The policy of the Commission was directed towards reducing capital grants and using this to increase the recurrent grants. Hence, of a request for \$13,792,000, the Commission granted \$7,800,000. Among buildings rejected were sporting facilities (a field house), a building for the Centre of Continuing Education, a new student residence and the second stage of the Psychology Building. Heartening support was accorded the Performing Arts Centre (\$250,000 of a total cost of \$800,000), and the submission for a computer centre was successful.

Among new developments specifically knocked back were the proposed Medical School (deferred pending the outcome of the Commonwealth's Committee on Medical Schools) and the proposed development of Engineering Science within the Faculty of Science.

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With help from our friends and Steve Padgham, John Reid, Andrew McCredie, Jo-anne Langenberg, Llew Morris and Rigmor

NATURAL FOOD STORE  
Monaro Mall  
5% Discount on  
Vitamins for Students.

### University Forum.

The concept of an open committee with a wide-ranging role, divorced from day-to-day and short term planning, to investigate aspects of ANU's future, its education and quality of life was put forward by the ANUSA and RSA last year. Although seemingly shelved, it has sprung to life with the strong support of Council. A steering committee under the chairmanship of Mr M.J.R. MacKellar (Liberal MP for Warringah, NSW) should soon meet to ensure that the forum commence operation early next year. Operating like a Parliamentary Select Committee, the Forum should consider questions like Participation, the educational aims of the SGS, the purposes of the IAS and the University's investment policy.

Richard Refshauge,

## Letters

Reproduced below is a selection of scores of indignant letters received from the masses as a result of (we now see it) our reactionary and revisionist line.

### Fallen Comrade,

While it is true that a follower of the thoughts of Chairman Mao's splendid line of upholding the Marxist-Leninist tradition against the onslaughts or reactionaries, revisionists, reformists and the seekers of a restoration of the bourgeoisie, should not hide anything from the masses, it is also true that a loyal member of the party should not by his own personal failings put the party into disrepute. If the revolutionaries masses, ever loyal to the thoughts of the etc etc thought that the potency of the party was reflected in your own meagre and what's more circumcised penis they might be distracted from the true way. Trusting that you will see the light and hide your prick under a bushell in future.  
Lij Piao

### Dear Sir,

The photographs of the editor of Woroni in the last issue did not do him credit.  
Bob Giedhill.

Are you another Ed Murrow?  
Do you want to hear your mellifluous voice over Radio ANU?

Radio ANU needs announcers and welcomes as many applications as possible.

Contact John Bottoms, Garran Hall before end of Term.

For value and top quality in musical instruments:

### TUFFIN'S

Monaro Mall, Civic  
Phone 498561

## Fuckeh!

Any *virgin* wandering past the sports notices in the Union must be delighted to see so many coming events that can be fearlessly attended. Best Bet would obviously be the ANU Footy Club. At a middy per vote the best and fairest votes counting could hardly have resulted in anything more than a little chunder here and there — easily washed off! Little else could arise on such an occasion. Then there will be the "roaring" success of the ANU — Sydney Uni Drunkards Championship. With the cold cans, hot pies, lollies, sexist and racist jokes, chocs, drinks, chunder, meat, stubbies — no one will even notice that you're there.

The white wine and birds will be all yours.

## Comment

### McCREDIE

Has made serious criticisms of Refshauge's handling of the V.C. selection and of the future student participation in general. Could bring new direction to student action as President.

### REFSHAUGE

Admits that it would be best that he retired, however he can't think of anyone better for the job. Funny about that, I can think of twenty five better people, however I won't say so, as that would be biased wouldn't it?

### BERG . . . etc.

Have all sincerely assured me that if elected they will wisely spend the \$500 and never leave their free Garran Hall room during their term of office. WORONI suggests one of these would be BEST VALUE as President.

### SNELGAR

Founder of Peace with Freedom on Campus, however is a moderate goon. If we never hear or see of him again he would be a bargain as President.

### HINDLE

Sounds like another Refshauge apparently believes in democracy. But he's the only one who could out Bull Richard.

### HUW PRICE

Another goon well worth sending to Wales.

### OWEN WILLIAMS

Lived for 14 years on a bake-bean and has screamed for revenge ever since. Well worth having as President if only to see what he does to that old bake-bean seller Sir Frank Richardson on council.

Spike Milligan  
Woy Woy NSW



The Contraceptive Advertisement that Woroni could not print. A publicity campaign was scrapped when a legal opinion confirmed that high penalties could be brought against SRC politicians involved in the installation of the condom vending machine



**french letter**, n., & v. t. 1. (f. a continental correspondent), app. not quite an ogham (arch.), a gallic billet doux (10th c.), an epistle having the attributes of France or its people (17th c.), a love missive (20th c.). 2. (pert. to enveloped contact), a contraceptive sheath, an abecedarian symbol (unexpl.), a R.-C. cipher, a prophylactic, (avail. union loo, 40c. for two.)

## Contraceptives

The good fairies came to the Union loo last Saturday and filled up the condom machine. The sound of students punching french letters from the vendor brought back the nostalgia of May 12. It was on that day that the ANU Union building became the first student Union to be attached to a condom vending machine.

With unprecedented directness, Dick Refshaug had invited Esquire Products Pty. Ltd., to install the vending machine in the foyer of the men's lavatory. They accepted Refshaug's action.

Refshaug's action was based on solid student support. Having regard to such considerations as the problems associated with uncontrolled population growth and the social, economic and psychological consequences arising from unplanned and unwanted children and pregnancies, and the increasing prevalence of venereal disease, a general meeting of 700 members of the ANU Students' Association on the 14 May unanimously endorsed a policy on contraceptives which included "that contraceptives and family planning advice be freely available". Later at a general meeting on the 19 April, 200 students unanimously passed a more specific directive. This stated, "that the Students' Association support whatever action is necessary by officers of the Association to install a contraceptive vending machine in the Union".

On May 15, the Chairman of the Union Board, Pat Power, discovered the machine while attending his morning ablutions in the lavatory. What was tantamount to advertising his hurt

feelings (over a breach of protocol by Refshaug), Power sought refuge in a special Union Board Meeting on May 17 which was lobbied to reinforce his fixation.

The meeting was a little difficult for Refshaug to handle. He had been both a very naughty Board Deputy Chairman and a very good Association President. However the Board, laced with conservatism, intoxicated Refshaug with a renewed reverence for law and order. [It was at this meeting that Board member, Bob Jay, conceived his famous maxim — "Let's not do unto the University what Dick has done to us".] Having lost his newly acquired sobriety and with his head still spinning, Refshaug staggered from the meeting and removed the offending articles from the machine.

The machine stood forlorn and disembowled as efforts were made to determine who would be legally responsible should it continue to vend. For some four months the Union Board undertook to seek professional opinion. Indeed it was not necessary; it was perfectly obvious that the Board was impotent.

The University Administration took the initiative and sought a legal opinion of their own. This opinion arrived from E.R. Boardman, Solicitor, Queanbeyan, a few days before the good fairies.

Counsel was sought on various matters by the administration. In regard to the sale of condoms, opinion was sought on the following question: "Is the University and/or the Australian National University Union committing an offence under the Pharmacy Ordinance

1931-1955 of the Australian Capital Territory if a contraceptive vending machine is installed by a vending company or firm on the order of the Students' Representative Council and sales made therefrom — (a) in a part of the Union building which has been set aside by the University for use by the Students' Representative Council; (b) in any other part of that building?"

It was clear that the opinion was in the negative. To quote "It follows that neither the University nor the Union would be guilty of an offence under Section 38 of the Pharmacy Ordinance in the circumstances referred to in the question. Nor in my opinion, would either the University or the Union be guilty of any other offence under the Pharmacy Ordinance."

However the opinion read on "The individual members of the Students' Representative Council who procured the installation of the machine would, in these circumstances, be guilty of offences under, at least, Section 7A of the Commonwealth Crimes Act (i.e. inciting and encouraging the commission of an offence against a law of the Territory). The individual members of the Students' Representative Council and the representatives of the company or firm which installed the machine might well, depending on the circumstances, also be guilty of the crime of conspiracy."

Unfortunately, when the good fairies learnt the penalty for an offence under Section 7A of the Commonwealth Crimes Act was a straight out \$200 fine, 12 months imprisonment, or both their enthusiasm to keep the vending stocked declined.

Also contributing to this lack of interest was the fact that two Canberra Pharmacists had expressed interest in servicing the vending machine. According to the Counsel sought by the University Administration, if a registered pharmacist were to install a contraceptive vending machine and through such a machine, sell the contraceptives on his own behalf, servicing and keeping the machine supplied himself, this would not constitute an offence under Section 38 of the Pharmacy Ordinance.

Woroni understands however that the vending machine will be recharged for the various ceremonial occasions held in the Union

## Open P.S.

Civil servants can and do make policy; Sir John Crawford, former permanent head of the Department of Trade said at the University recently, and there was a need for senior public servants to take a more public role.

Speaking at the SRC seminar on "Freedom of Speech and the Public Servant", Sir John advocated that Australia should follow the British system where senior civil servants hold press conferences to explain details of and background to government policy decisions. He himself had done this over the Japanese trade agreements in the fifties.

Further Sir John recommended that certain classes of public servants and public servants in certain areas should be given complete freedom of public comment, but he would not accept the thesis that all public servants should be free to say publicly whatever they wanted.

Sir John's comments followed the presentation of a paper by Andrew Podger, himself a public servant, supporting abolition of all legal restrictions on public comment by civil servants, and narrowing of areas where release of information is tightly controlled.

Podger argued that the non-legal provisions such as promotion opportunity were far more persuasive influences than the law in restricting public servants extra curricula activities. As public servants are primarily concerned with how much influence they can have over decisions, they will be loathe to speak too publicly on issues of immediate concern and to release confidential information.

Moreover Ministerial responsibility being a myth, Podger said that there was a need to have some public accountability of public servants through a completely open Civil Service.

Both Sir John Crawford and Professor Partridge attacked this last concept vigorously on the grounds that senior public servants must be disinterested parties, and should not be the ones having to reflect the public will. It is the elected representatives who should reflect the public will, Professor Partridge stated.

Nevertheless advice given to Ministers could well be made more public through a greater system

of green and white papers (green papers lacking recommendations, white papers including recommendations). As well the appointment of an ombudsman would allow the public an avenue for complaint over administration, and give the public service a body to sort out information that can be released or not.

## Anarchy

Much sentimental crap has been said about the Munich killing, however no one has bothered to ask why they used this tactic. It was not an attempt to gain "International Attention" to their cause, and it was not an attempt to solve their problem thru "Power Politics".

An anarchistic section of the Arabs have deliberately ignored "International Opinion" and "Power Politics". The battles with massed armies, planes, warships and powerful friends have been convincingly lost by the Arabs. The new plan is to destroy the entire basis of society. The Israelis will be under immense pressure if "important" people, keep on being killed.

This pressure can destroy society as we know it. Much of what modern society relies on can easily be destroyed — planes, skyscrapers, water supplies, power stations. None of these can be protected against anarchistic action. The Arabs have been helped by Japanese in killing in Tel Aviv and the German extreme left gave base support for Arabs in Munich, some of the demands the Arabs gave were the release of German anarchists. Also involved in this world wide movement are the more extreme members of the IRA and to a limited extent the NLF.

What does anarchy mean to us? Well it means we won't be able to rip off underdeveloped countries — no trade would be possible. No worries about population. ZPG would be a reality, — death control. Your income would be what you could steal or grow.

How can you stop anarchy? Too bad you can't, society has outgrown itself. Specialised organs like dinosaurs and modern society powerful in their limited sense die or change as events change.

Andrew McCredie.

## Next issue

DENNIS ALTMAN

Author of *Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation*  
Speaking in the Union Bar on

SEX AND THE SINGLE MIND

Thursday 28th September, 8.00 pm  
The Bar is open for drinks.

A Federal Election Special. The two giants will clash within these pages. Read November 18th's (?) issues now. A cast of thousands including Whitlam, Dunstan, McClelland.



Neil Cade speaks out against the Semester System, especially as it is presently implemented at the CAE.

## Sanity or shit ?

ANU student (complete course over 3 years of ten units)					
Subjects: (for one year only)	per week		hours/ week	essays to do	Exams to sit
	lectures	tutes.			
(1) English	2	2	4		
(2) Pol. Science	2	1	3		2-3 hrs
(3) History I	2	1	3	c. 4	1-3 hrs
(4) A Language	3	2	5		3-3 hrs
Total	9	6	15		6-3 hrs

CCAIE Student (three year course, 20 units)					
Subjects: (one year only)					
(1) Professional Writing I & II	1-2 hr	1-2 hr	4	15 plus	no exam
(2) Politics I & A.G.P. I	2	1-2 hr	4	6	2-3 hrs
(3) History I & II	2	1-2 hr	4	6	2-3 hrs
(4) A Language (two units)	3	1-2 hr	5		2-3 hrs
Total	9	4	17	27	6-3 hrs

Some bureaucratic minds think that the semester system is the answer to many of their woes. With unequalled determination and grit they have vigorously spread the good word of semester to any receptive ears.

The semester system is a firmly entrenched American institution. Need I say more — that's as good a reason as any for introducing the semester into Australian universities and colleges. The Americans use it, therefore it must be superior and since they own everything else why not let them take over education as well?

On the surface, like all American things, the semester system looks pretty modern, useful and durable. But again, like all American things, it breaks down when put to the test.

In theory, the semester may be a huge improvement on any system devised to divide the academic year. In practice it fails dismally. Officialdom tampers with the system, lecturers confound it by increasing workloads. In other words, individuals defeat the semester's purpose and screw it all up.

Take the Canberra College of Advanced Education for instance. The semester seems to live a fairly easy and popular life but studied closer it's almost surprising to discover so much dissatisfaction with it both from students and staff.

In fact, the other day, quite out of the blue, one of my lecturers asked us what we thought of the semester and the amount of work associated with it. His thoughts were quite definite. Directing himself particularly to the huge workloads generally experienced by most CCAE students, he said, "All work and nothing else — that's not education!"

Naturally many students at the college have been sufficiently indoctrinated under the semester to believe that it's all great stuff. And certainly the thousand or more public servants bludging on one or two units per semester absolutely thrive on it — but those who know better, like the uni graduates doing dip. eds and who've lived now in both worlds, overwhelmingly feel the semester timetable is a shit-awful timetable.

A good percentage of full-time undergraduates don't really think the semester is the best thing they've ever seen. Continuous assessment with an exam at the end is fair enough, but when it's at a ridiculous level, as it is in many of the units at the CCAE, continuous assessment becomes a very bad joke. Indeed next to no-one likes writing essays, but it's even worse when you have to write eleven or twelve or maybe more in just over three months.

It has been argued that if you fail a unit, you can recover that failure in six months instead of twelve. In practice, for the most part, this is a load of crap. Of course, it cannot be denied that it's a lot easier to fail a unit under the semester system. In fact the black cloud of failure in at least one unit hangs over almost every student's head — just too much work, in too little time.

As most units are single semester only — running the same units in both first and second semesters is financially stupid — the failing student waits six months, unable to continue in that part of his course because most units are prerequisites to following ones. In many respects this would be so much more annoying than failing a subject under ANU's present academic year. At least under the ANU academic year as it is now some of the work you did learn will be reasonably fresh in your memory when you repeat the unit almost straight away. But six months of waiting under the semester timetable is six months of forgetting. You'll remember little of the work, great or small, that you'd learnt before.

The following table roughly comparing equivalent courses for two students, one attending the ANU and the other attending the CCAE, should, at a glance, illustrate the differences that exist between units roughly the same in nature but which are taught under totally different timetables.

Obviously the semester timetable is only as good as it's practised. But the underlying danger is that lecturers will not be able to adjust to the semester timetable and by taking the easy way out will simply transfer an existing twelve month course and cram it

without beneficial alterations into a period of less than half a present academic year.

Many courses have become so heavily crammed at the knowledge college that there is a general mad rush to finish the 26 week programme in the twelve to fourteen weeks available. The result is that the student only skims the surface in the subjects of his choice. Essays of very average quality are churned out just to maintain "standards". The emphasis soon downgrades itself to a level where quantity of work is the rule and where quality becomes a rare exception.

Though I might be mistaken it seems that the many Public Servants doing only one or two units figure very prominently amongst those who do manage to gain Credits, Distinctions and High Distinctions. Though they may insist otherwise, Public Servants have a very light workload at the college even if their eight hours of departmental "work" per day is taken into account.

The fact that Public Servants on the whole seem to do better, is maybe a reflection on their very high I.Q.'s and the rank stupidity of many full-time students. Yet this seems unlikely. A more believable explanation is that many public servants are phenomenal flogs, ready and eager to do all the reading and writing that they possibly can.

Hoping, perhaps, that by doing so they can disprove the fact that they're little men in little jobs.

For the full-timer the job is far more difficult — even if you are a phenomenal flog. The average full-timer would probably have fifteen or sixteen hours of lectures and tutes to attend. Some even have as much as twenty-three or twenty-four hours of lectures and tutes per week. Even without adding the assignments, essays, experiments and exams this is as anyone can see a very large and depressing workload.

Some courses are so unreasonably difficult that drop-out rates are quite astounding. For instance, one first year politics unit at the CCAE started off with over one hundred students at the beginning of last year. By the time the exams came around sixteen weeks later there were about fifty.

The experience was a similar one in this year's history course. Drop-out rates have not been so pronounced, perhaps because the course itself was a fairly interesting one. But to give an idea of the immense area that the History One course covered, in only fifteen weeks we began at Australia's birth in 1770 and ended with her 202nd birthday.

Two hundred years in fifteen weeks is fast in any language. One week we were witnessing the arrival of thousands of convicts to New South Wales. Several weeks later Bob Menzies was attempting to dissolve communists: an interesting experiment — try it some time.

To my mind the disadvantages created by the semester timetable easily outweigh the advantages. Education is not just writing essays and doing exams — it's something much wider, something to enjoy and participate in, not just something to be done because it has to be done if you want to get a few initials behind your name.

The CCAE is popularly labelled or decried as the knowledge College. By now, you should realise why. Not only is it a poetic label, it is a very truthful one.

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**Silverwater**

A feminists experience of injustice both inside and outside the women's prison in Sydney.

**Padgham:** Barbara. Tell me what happened to you about 7 days ago in relation to your court hearing for handing out leaflets in Garema Place.

**Barbara:** In the court case I refused to plead — a plea of not guilty was entered for me and I objected, in court, to this plea of Not Guilty being entered for me. The 2 Commonwealth policemen gave their story in the witness box and I didn't question either of them on the actual arrest. I was then asked if I wanted to say something, and I started by saying that as a christian woman of 22, I was being tried in this court today under Sect. 7A of the Crimes Act for publishing papers to encourage the commitment of an offence against the National Service Act. What I want to say to court is that if you find me guilty on this charge, what you will be doing is denying me the right as a Christian to obey the higher law of God when it comes into conflict with a man made law.

**P:** You were held in the cells overnight and taken off to Silverwater gaol in Sydney the next day. What were your impressions on arriving at Silverwater?

**B:** The policewoman who brought me there was friendly with me until we were confronted by Press men at the airport which upset her alot. When we arrived at Silverwater, they just fixed up the papers and I had to strip in front of the desk to receive clothes. I was allowed a shower. The impression I had was that well, here I was for 19 days and that was that.

**P:** They stripped you completely in front of this woman. Do you think there is a concerted attempt to humiliate women in this sort of institution?

**B:** Possibly, yes. One woman there said that for the first 2 days that she was there she didn't have any underwear at all, no pants no bra. But I think that's unusual for Silverwater because it's generally reasonably good in this regard. This woman felt extremely humiliated of course.

There were only a few who considered that they were victims of injustice and that it was those people who stole wealth who should be in gaol. Most felt that they were there because they had done wrong and they were receiving their just deserts for that.

The women were very friendly, quite warm real people. The sort of offences most prevalent were shop lifting, vagrancy, prostitution, forgery and stealing.

**P:** If you look at it most of the so called crimes are in fact social, if you like, political crimes. They are a direct result of the sort of social system we have got. Would you agree with a lot of people say that in fact prisons are very

political in this way, in fact that they are bolstering an institutionalised society?

**B:** What upset me when I was there was the fact that there were so many women there merely on remand and that they or their families or friends just could not afford to bail them out before their case came up before the court. There were cases of women being there for a number of months then having their court case and being found guilty and they had spent all this time in gaol unnecessarily. I think in this regard it shows that justice in a lot of ways is a farce because really class distinctions do come into it. I found that a lot of women in the remand section were Aboriginal women, migrant women or just women from low income families who didn't have the socio-economic power to be bailed out of gaol and have the same sort of benefits that richer people in our society have, and in that sense you could say that they are political prisoners.

**P:** Why did you choose the gaol sentence rather than pay your fine?

**B:** I didn't want to comply with the National Service Act in any regard including payment of fines. In my case however, the fine was imposed under section 7A of the crimes act for encouraging the commitment of an offence against the National Service Act. This is contrary to article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which more or less says that a person has the right to make known their view points to the general public through any media whatsoever so I think that in fact I was wrongly arrested and I wouldn't pay any fine for that reason. Also I wanted to go to gaol to show how strongly I felt about 1) the immorality of the National Service Act, 2) my right to let others know my opinion of it.

**P:** You were in gaol and in fact you suffered a part of Government discrimination while you were in there. I believe that Helen Shepard flew to Sydney with Barrister Jim Staples and tried to get a writ of Habeas Corpus claiming that you were wrongly imprisoned because Dobson at the time he imprisoned you wasn't officially a Magistrate but the Judge concerned Justice Meares of the NSW Supreme Court, I believe, acted in a politically motivated way, apparently putting off your case first of all for lunch, and then procrastinating during the afternoon and finally postponing the whole case till the next day knowing full well that next day the law would once again be operative. This in my view is a completely fascist act and what was your response and knowledge of this particular action that Helen initiated for you.

**B:** Actually I didn't know anything about it until 5.30 on Thursday afternoon when Helen came to see me and explained what had happened and asked me if I would be willing to go through with the court case the next day. At first I said "no", because I was worried about being used as a political pawn, however, I reconsidered this and a couple of hours later asked the prison officer to contact Helen and tell her I would. The main reason for my change of mind was I felt that I should make some sort of statement with regard to the Government's policy of law and order towards which they have an inconsistent attitude, and I wanted to bring this out with regard to the Aboriginal Embassy as well as to myself.

**P:** What were you going to say about the Government's law and order policy that Justice Meares effectively prevented you from saying?

**B:** The Court of Petty Sessions Ordinance was found invalid on Tuesday 12 September by the ACT Supreme Court therefore until legislation was passed validating this ordinance retrospectively I was being detained illegally. I do not feel the Attorney-General has any right to keep people in gaol on the basis of legislation which may be passed by Parliament in the near future. He does a lot of talking about law and order but if he is not prepared to enforce the law as it exists in this country, at the present time he is unfit to do so. He is inconsistent in the respect he shows for law and order. Evidence of this is the selective prosecution of National Service offenders and the infringement of Commonwealth electoral laws. I am also appalled at the treatment of Aboriginal people in Australia. Justice in regard to their basic human rights does not seem to concern Senator Greenwood or Mr Hunt.

**P:** After this incident you went back to the cells. There was a demonstration for you on Saturday and then I believe your fine was paid for you. How did you feel about this?

**B:** When Dr Klugman told me that he would like to pay my fine on behalf of himself and a few members of the Labour Caucus, I at first said that I didn't want him to and that I would serve the full 20 days in gaol because I felt that I might make some point by doing this. However after talking to Dr Klugman I eventually changed my mind. One of the reasons for this was that I felt that whilst in Silverwater I was effectively silenced and I wanted to make known my views to the community on National Service and my rights to communicate freely to the public about my views; that is the basic freedom of expression which we are not allowed

in Australia. Also I wanted to make known my views on law and order for which the present government seems to have an inconsistent regard. I would not, however, have accepted someone paying my fine earlier in the week because I wanted to stay in Silverwater long enough to get an idea of what conditions were like for prisoners in there and I felt that I had some idea of this by the time Dr Klugman came to see me. I felt that I had been in prison long enough to make a point about how I felt about the National Service Act.

**P:** What disturbed you most while you were inside?

**B:** What made the most impression on me was feeling very much cut off from the outside world. The gaol was like an island in itself and the community outside seemed very, very much distinct from the gaol and an untouchable thing. Very few visits were allowed and you could write very few letters which were censored, and any incoming mail was censored; you couldn't even be sure that your letters would be posted to the people to whom you were sending them. This was the thing that affected me most of all — the lack of communication with the outside world. There were so many things that I wanted to do that I couldn't inside the gaol and my freedom was curtailed to a large degree.

**P:** Do you feel that you have sufficiently rehabilitated yourself after committing your particular crime and after serving 6 days in gaol? Do you think that the State has intimidated you enough into not committing this sort of crime again?

**B:** Oh, no! I'll definitely commit the same crime again, and other similar ones in the future.

**P:** You mentioned that you were given a V.D. test and contraceptives while you were in there. Could you see any purpose to this?

**B:** Well, I think that the fact that we were forced to have the V.D. tests is rather humiliating, at least it was for a lot of the other women there, however I can see some value in it because it would be quite a serious disease if any woman was affected with it without her knowledge. As for the free contraceptives, I think that is a really good idea. I wasn't able to find out whether they offered this to women who were there on long sentences or not or whether it was offered to me because I was on a short sentence, but I would say it was probably the length of my sentence that had something to do with it.



# HUMOUR

'It's a Fart!' was the sound that first came to their ears,  
And seemed almost too good to be true.  
Then followed a forrent of laughter & cheers:  
Then the ominous words, 'It's a Poo-.....'

With many  
apologies to  
Lewis Carroll



It is a curious fact that although not lacking a moderate degree of sensitivity as a child, I had almost reached the end of my second decade before becoming aware of the social shame of the fart. Whether my immediate family had an inordinate control of their anal sphincters or whether they exercised their constitutional necessities in camera, I am now quite uncertain. However, it would seem apparent that when I rolled off a carefree banger in my kindergarten knickers, it was prudently and perhaps with some forethought to my upbringing ignored. If this was not the case, then I am unaware of it.

Certainly I had the normal infantile preoccupation with faeces — I remember one delicious occasion shitting beneath a plum tree in autumn and covering the turds with dead leaves — and the heroic and time honoured profession of nose picking.

Here I *must* digress: I suppose that kids don't pick-their-noses-and-eat-it nowadays. Everybody is too busy 'shooting-up', 'dropping' what's nearest at hand and smoking god-knows-what, to bother about the diluvian pleasures. I was around at some friends the other day and was appalled to find their children smoking oregano, mace and some musty herbs discovered Famous Ten style in the far reaches of the kitchen cupboard. Where is this new

permissiveness leading us? And it was such a lovely sunny day, made for nose picking: the thrill of new discoveries, one's mouth watering at the prospect of those crusty morsels or if satiated, rolling them round between the fingers in preparation for a delicate and well-aimed flick: the challenge of those difficult to reach ones that always just elude the finger tip.

History has surely served this profession foul! Where are our great nose picking athletes, where are the sorely needed records of vast gobs of snookies? It is in folk literature that the confirmed nose-picker finds some comfort. Well I remember the stoic enthusiasm with which we chanted our snot dithyrambs back in those fast-dimming school days:

Snot, snot. Eat it while it's hot.  
When it's cold, it's poison;  
and  
Everybody's doing it, doing it,  
doing it,  
Picking their snot & chewing it,  
chewing it, chewing it.

Back to the topic at hand; farting. It is strange that once divested of its pleasurable nature associated with its production, our excrement becomes a thing of disgust, quickly to be flushed away. My own experiences made this only too painfully obvious.

Memories of my childhood are associated with such unfortunate events as being urinated upon and shitting in the bath tub — all most humiliating. How extraordinary then, given these circumstances that I seemed to be totally ignorant of *le grand gaffe* — the importunate flatulence.

I must hastily add that I was not a stranger to the PLEASURES of farting only its undesirable consequences. It is one of those inexplicable facts of Nature, that one's own farts smell sweet whilst those of others, foul. I suppose that one first learns this by accident; an event which can quickly transform itself into a habit. Late at night and tightly rapped between the sheets, one is a victim of one's own gas. Once released, however inadvertent, all that can be done save fleeing the room, is to wait whilst diffusion, convection and the convolutions that lie 'twixt arse and nostril take their unpredictable course. If impatient, a gentle wafting of the sheets will hasten the smell to its target. It does seem that sheet wafting is a much practiced perversion and to my knowledge completely unknown in the minds of Freud, Stekel and Hirschfeld.

The second and equally widespread pleasurable part of farting, is gorffing. This word, taught to me by an Italian American by the name of Jack Rosazza (Encyclopaedia Britannica take note) describes — and here I must be exact — the process whereby one bites fart bubbles in the bath as they break the water's surface. I find this a rather Spartan application to a word, I would prefer to use to generally describe bath farting. Here one can exercise great expertise by altering flow rate such that 'gorffs' vary from a fine stream of pearls to the more explosive kind.

There is a third but rarely practiced flatulent perversion and I believe most commonly found to occur in boarding schools, army camps and the lower Houses of Oxford ie fart burning. Farts being mainly composed of methane burn remarkably well. At Oxford, fart parties are held with some regularity and indeed, in some quarters is considered *de rigueur*. A heavy diet of onions proceeds the event in which the participants sit bare-bummed astride the backs of chairs. Once ignited, the farts burn with a long blue flash. It is interesting and of no mean edification to note that there are two objects of derision: those who can't produce a fart and those whose are too wet to light. Zola describes a similar game in *La Terre* where the villagers attempt to blow out candle flames with their behinds. For the participants themselves there are some inherent dangers. Besides the occasional public brush fire and the rare back-fire, the resulting stench is pestilential. Though not to be generally recommended, I do suggest that this is a spectator sport of the first order provided one is prepared to carry nosegays or gas

masks.

With a normal and not unduly morbid interest in farting, it thus came as a great shock to me when I first realised that whilst private farting was indulged in ubiquitously public farting was not only greatly disturbing to those around, but the severest breach of protocol. Why should this be, I pondered? It seems to me that the expedience of farting lies on a very narrow edge, wavering at any one moment between extreme vexation or extreme hilarity.

A moment's glance at history serves to illustrate this fact. Lytton Strachey writes in his *Elizabeth & Essex* of 'a splendid young nobleman' who while bowing low before Elizabeth gave 'vent to an unfortunate sound, and thereupon, such was his horrified embarrassment, had gone abroad and travelled for seven years before venturing to return to the presence of his Mistress.' However unacceptable farting was at Elizabeth's court — and the exercise is mainly taken to show the nobleman's attitude rather than that of the Faery Queene — it is in the cant of Shakespeare & Jonson that one finds a specific English ambivalence that has basically remained unchanged to this day. There have been cultures and nations whose attitudes have no doubt varied throughout the ages. In fact, it is said today that in some countries it is even polite to fart: probably Arabia or Turkey, no doubt due to their diet.

Similarly the frequent indulgence in pork and beans and large quantities of dark malt beer has made the German somewhat to be feared in this direction. With Le Petomane rocking them in the aisles in Paris one may have expected a more libertarian attitude in that country. I doubt it. This phenomenon of show business only supports the thesis that humour is based on the stuff of commonly experienced social gaffes and the pacing that makes it effective, a reliving of the tantalising moment of hesitation ie whether to laugh or to throw one's nose into the air.

Thus, it is just the degree of uncertainty which follows an audibly inescapable fart that makes it a difficult exercise in etiquette. Let's all be honest: there are very few things funnier than a good and loud bunger. And of course they are most prone to occur in situations where silence or a confined space serves only to heighten its effect. Here are some classic examples.

I have yet to attend a university lecture particularly those which occur at night after dinner, where silent course has not been punctuated by a fart. Sometimes they obviously occur under conditions of self-inflicted duress as the poor unfortunate person responsible tries to contain his all too demanding need. Then the fart sneaks out as surreptitiously as possible and as control is lost, it breaks forth with a deep throated roar. Such an obvious

# HUMOUR

From Will Cuppy's burlesque  
"The Decline & Fall of Practically  
Everybody".

## Some Royal pranks

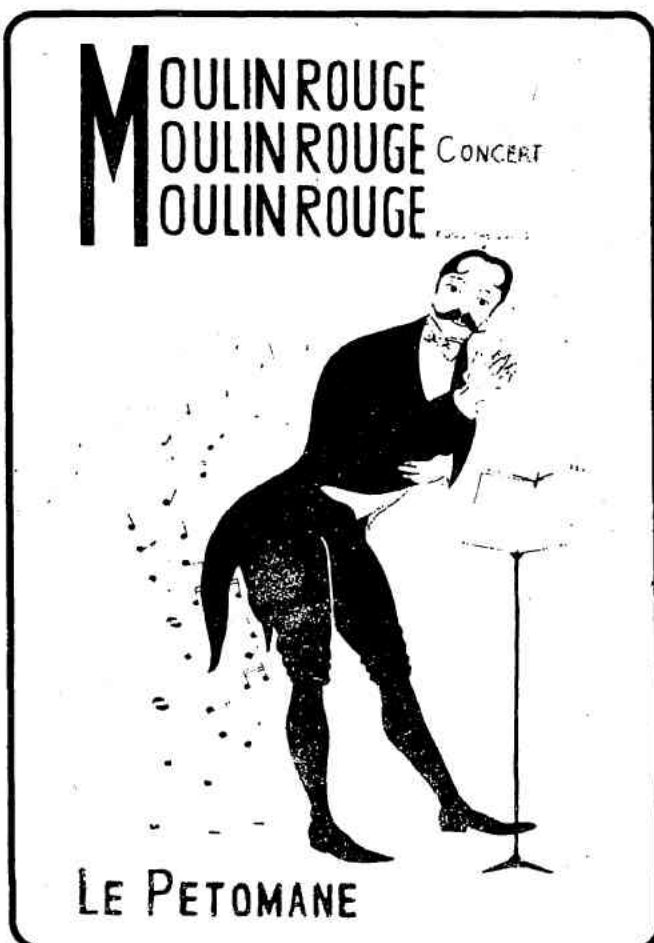
intrusion can hardly be ignored particularly by those hapless creatures whose close proximity to the source causes them even more hardship. Unfortunately I have always been one of those people who cannot stifle a laughter in such circumstances and I suggest that there are many like me.

Another. Two people in a car with the windows rolled up and you fart. You know damn well that the other person knows that he didn't do it. And you wait those painful moments whilst the smell sneaks about in its mysterious way until at last it has become all too painfully obvious. May I proffer some solutions? There is the one where one quickly winds down the window and says with some force "My God, that sewerage dump is dreadful!" Another is to fart a second time quite loudly and to accompany it with the words "Good". That's better! The first solution is sneaking and rarely successful. The second works on the principle that it is better to admit ones guilt than to dissemble.

The variety of farts is endless. There are S.B.D.'s - Silent, But Deadlies - those inaudible but potent slips of the cheeks. There are wet farts, atomic farts and the farts one makes trying to piss (travelling salesmen are particularly vulnerable). And *ad infinitum*. Neither sex appears to be more prone than the other though a greater degree of decorum may be exercised by women, no doubt due to their more tenuous status. Those more confirmed farters often assume peculiar stances to allow a freer exit of the gas; a raising of the leg, dog style, is said to be effective. Aubrey Beardsley whose interests extended to mysterious fetid and elephantine pricks, had a somewhat morbid preoccupation with farting and often the finely pencilled wafts exude from buttocks of alarming puckerishness.

"Well, stap me".....the days of Regency have gone, alas. Innocence has been replaced by psychoanalysis and Freud by Laing. One can just stagger from day to day suffocating under a thick cloud of behavioural determination: we are chasing our tails round in a circle like dying dogs. Cultures have come and gone, and ours I fear is swiftly departing. There is much to be said for some of Margaret Mead's ideas re the Primitive Society, the almost Nietzschean rapture in the Dance and ritualised soullessness. There is after all some wisdom to the thought that we should be less preoccupied with asking teleological questions and more concerned with just being. The Arabs, perilously unwise in some things, have a saying that is pertinent to our decadence. They say that after all, the world is wider than your stomach.

P. Stuart Foss  
Assisted by K. Lycos and  
Bobbie Gledhill.



Kings and Queens and such people enjoy themselves more than you may imagine. They have a lot on their minds, to use a convenient term—in fact, more than you'd think possible—but they manage to get their fun just the same. They possess the happy faculty of making their minds a blank whenever they choose, and they always do this before they start having fun.

Royal fun, of course, is not always the highest type, as defined by George Meredith in *An Essay on Comedy and the Uses of the Comic Spirit*. That's nothing against it, really, for a great deal of the highest type of fun isn't very funny. Had you ever noticed that?

From all I can gather, royal persons have their own notions about what constitutes wit and humor, which of the good old jokes are the most side-splitting, and how to have a swell time in general. They don't crave the highest type, as such, any more than we do. They want action, and since they can well afford it, I can't see that George Meredith has any kick coming.

Curiously enough, kings are just folks in their merrier moments. I find that a surprising number of the world's rulers have satisfied their sense of fun almost exclusively by the simple expedient of pulling the chair from under the Queen. Personally, I have no objections to this standard joke. It's rather old, but still good. The main thing against it is that if you keep it up long enough you finally run out of queens.

English humor, so far as kings are concerned, appears to have started in the days of Edward II, that unfortunate Plantagenet whose levity of deportment led to his forced abdication and

to have laughed uproariously when Jack of St. Albans, the court painter, danced on the table before him, and he richly rewarded another person for his droll manner of falling off a horse. Edward frequently had a spell, or seizure, of wanting to see somebody fall off a horse, and nothing else would do.

For some time after the passing of Edward II we find no record of any royal chair pullers, the English monarchs doubtless having practiced their favorite sport only in private, where it belongs. The House of Hanover, though, revived the pastime with a new twist. At least, an eyewitness states that one evening when the Princesses Anne, Amelia, Caroline, Mary and Louisa had upset their governess, Lady Deloraine, you know how, the aforesaid lady saw red and yanked the chair from under no less a personage than George II himself, and serve him right. All in all, it was quite an evening at court.

But France, after all, is the home of *l'esprit*. It would be pleasant to recall some of the funnier sayings of Louis XIV, only there aren't any. Louis XIV did not care much for the *bons mots* that flashed all over the place when his courtiers were in full fig.

Nevertheless, Louis XIV had his madcap side, as who hasn't? In his salad days, when he was courting Marie Mancini, did he not give the elderly and jumpy Madame de Venel a box of sweets that turned out to be full of live mice? Did he not delight in pouring handfuls of salt into the chocolate of Madame de Thiangé, the fastidious sister of Madame de Montespan?

He played the guitar, too. That was fairly funny, but not funny enough.

Peter the Great of Russia had his moments now and then. He was a wig-snatcher.

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## Now that the VC is away...

Reprinted in full is the SRC/RSA Submission to the Board of the SGS on the proposed introduction of a semester system. The SRC/RSA are interested in any comments you may have.

The Students' Representative Council and the Executive of the Research Students' Association of the Australian National University respectfully submits that the interests of students will not be best served by the introduction of the proposed semester pattern into the University.

Whilst recognising that the experience of the outstanding Universities of Great Britain, USA and Canada shows that high standards of scholarship can result from tertiary education carried out on either a three term or a semester basis, we suggest that the experience of these universities need not be relevant to the standards of scholarship and education of students in this University. It is our feeling that most of the advantages of a semester pattern can be incorporated within the presently organized academic year.

We note that many Australian universities already teach under a semester pattern, or soon intend to do so. Although we accept the need for common vacation dates, we feel these can be maintained under the term pattern. In our view, change elsewhere is not necessarily an argument for change at ANU.

We submit that the question of the introduction of a semester calendar is not distinct from the decision to teach subjects on a semester pattern. We later contend that the introduction of the calendar will almost inevitably lead to large-scale teaching by semesters.

The principal argument in favour of the semester pattern is that it provides greater flexibility in course work. It is claimed that this affects both the speed of a student's progress and the options available to him during his course.

**A. Flexibility in the speed of progress towards a degree**  
1. Poor students may recover failures in six months instead of the present twelve.

It need not be necessary to take twelve months to retrieve failures under the present term pattern. The introduction of supplementary exams, especially with rehabilitation courses in the summer could reduce the repeat time by three or four months. This method has the explicit support of the AUC.

Further, such acceleration of progress under the semester system depends upon the repetition of each unit every semester and a flexible system of prerequisites within each department. It is clear from the recent AUC report that the financial strain that such repetition would involve would be beyond the means of the University in the foreseeable future.

The desire for the failed student to get back quickly, into the system could be seen as contrary to an educational need, not for mere recovery, but for a

more time consuming process of advancing maturity and growth.

We view as a remedial rather than preventive the contention that the semester pattern is appropriate to Australia's high failure rate. We would prefer that measures be taken to improve teaching and so avoid failures.

**2. Able students may so speed their course that they reach degree standard in a shorter time than at present.**

We doubt that this is of educational benefit as it would unduly emphasise course work and destroy the educational value of the experience of tertiary training. We also believe that it would benefit only a very small minority of students. This view is supported in the reports of Newcastle University and the South Australian Institute of Technology.

3. We suggest that it is unlikely that the middle-of-the-road student will enjoy significant advantages from a limited set of summer course offerings. We feel that most students would benefit by taking the normal time to complete their course as this would further the educational merits of a degree.

**B. Flexibility in course options**  
1. A semester pattern will facilitate the introduction of new courses.

In our view the real answer to flexibility is not an extension of the range of courses offered but an increase in the flexibility within courses presently offered. Although it has been argued that a term is probably too short a period to provide the opportunity for options, we feel that the present term calendar can be rearranged to achieve the same end. We also believe that flexibility, from a free choice of options within a course, does not necessarily demand a rigid time limit. We admit that this would not completely answer the flexibility across disciplines that the semester system affords, but existing prerequisites for course work already prejudice this advantage.

Furthermore, the increase in staff numbers which additional course options necessitate, does not appear to be feasible, given the present constraints of the recent AUC Report.

**2. A semester system will broaden the opportunities for study.**

We accept that an increase in the number of course options available to students will facilitate the opportunity for multi-disciplinary studies as well as specialisation within disciplines. However, it is felt that the vocational aspirations of many students and the difficulty in arranging lecture time-tables without numerous clashes between options renders this advantage impracticable at the present time.

Whilst it is clear that broadened opportunities for study will reduce the present losses to the university by ascertaining the abilities of students earlier

than is possible at present, we feel it is important to note that a considerable number of students already drop out of courses on the basis of mid-term exams and essay results. The flexibility of the semester pattern would enable them to re-enrol in different courses mid-year, though if the Faculty of Science experience is to be followed, the year of greatest need for such re-orientation, namely first year, would, for good reasons, not operate on the semester system.

Finally, it is not likely that the optimum length of the teaching unit is the same in all subjects. Thus, the range of alternative courses open to the mid-year drop-out may not be as wide as imagined.

**3. Large classes in fashionable disciplines could be reduced after the first semester as students decide that one semester provides a sufficient introduction to the discipline.**

It is unlikely that any department would be satisfied that one semester could provide a comprehensive introduction to their discipline.

It may also be presumed that the number of staff and students in the University will remain the same, so that a reduction in the size of one class will only mean the increase in that of another.

**4. The real flexibility given by the semester pattern is impaired by the rigid imposition of a system of pre-requisites which largely determine the student's choice of course.** We find it difficult to see how some system of pre-requisites can be avoided in vocational courses, or even where some development within a discipline is envisaged.

The introduction of the core course into the Faculty of Science curriculum points to the need for pre-requisites and integrated development even within a semester pattern.

**C. An examination of other arguments in favour of the semester pattern**

**1. The semester pattern facilitates staff and students interchange.** This would only be true for Great Britain, as the US and Canada operate already on a semester system, and so have classes commencing during the year. Staff already take their study leave during the year as their involvement in year long courses does not necessitate their section of the course being presented over the whole year.

The semester pattern will equally restrict them with the implicit demand that courses be repeated each semester. For students, the gain would be minimal as the vast majority will complete their studies in an even number of semester periods.

**2. Courses which still need to be taught on a year-long basis could be so taught within a semester pattern.** The problem of a year-long



course receiving a reasonable concentration of work with only an end-of-year exam is considerable for a student who is "shopping around" in six other semester units each with their own assessment requirements. No doubt such a department would, in its own interests, be forced to introduce half-year examinations, or teach on a semester basis.

It is clear that different courses require different approaches, which may be impeded by a different organisation of the academic year. In some subjects and for some students, the two term vacations serve the need to reflect on one's studies, to sort out ideas and to produce some work of one's own. Mid-semester breaks are not long enough to serve these needs.

No doubt, the student taking a year-long course would be required to produce his own work during the mid-year break, thus effectively voiding any vacation through the entire academic year. This will become a particular problem for students studying both semester and year-long courses, for work on the latter will lapse during the semester examination period. Such a student will have to use the mid-year break to make up this time in his year-long courses.

This would be a more serious problem for courses requiring field work. If such courses were taught on a semester basis, then a further difficulty would be that

such work must take place at the beginning or end of the course, which may be detrimental to the value of the excursion.

We note that the Faculty of Science experience has been that all first year courses are taught on a year-long basis, and that, despite a lack of Faculty compulsion, all second and third year courses are semester. It therefore, seems to us unrealistic to suppose that a semester pattern will allow any significant continuation of year-long teaching.

**3. The semester system helps reduce the burden of assessment on the student by dividing the examination into two periods.**

Every examination is stressful, and any increase in their number simply adds to that stress. The semester system tends to increase the number of examinations as it becomes necessary for departments to ensure that students discharge obligations to their courses. Provision of an additional formal period for examinations may be expected to lead to additional examinations, especially since the time for other forms of assessment is less.

Continuous assessment will not relieve this pressure on students since the terminal nature of the semester unit requires a similar amount of assessment over a shorter period. Further, the shortness of the semester unit will reduce the educational value of assessment to the student, for

it affords little time for feedback. The lack of any substantial vacation during the semester reduces the student's flexibility in setting his own pace and timetable for study. Hence continuous assessment becomes continual assessment.

Further, it will be difficult to permit a student who fails in one semester unit and distinguishes himself in another to obtain an overall pass as may now happen.

**4. The pressure of demand on the library tends to be more evenly spread throughout the year.**

At present, books referred to in the first half of the course may be studied throughout the year, whereas with terminal semester units a heavy demand will be placed on those books for half the academic year. The demand will in fact be on fewer books over a shorter period.

**5. Visiting staff could give a semester course and not a full-year course.**

We see no reason why visiting staff may not give courses lasting less than a full-year within the present pattern. Courses lasting one term or half a year, even with final assessments included, are not only possible, but have been given in this University.

**D. Financial implications** The Vice-Chancellor has inquired into the financial implications

of the semester calendar on the Halls and the Colleges. We agree with the facts he presents and endorse his statement made to the meeting of Wednesday 13 September that "the financial implications are a quite solid fact against the introduction of the semester system."

Some of the increased cost to residents will be for the extra three weeks proposed for the semester academic year. That this is for value received is no refutation. Indeed, the added period of residence will restrict attempts by students to increase their vacation earnings.

Another part of the cost results from the loss of conference earnings to the Halls and Colleges. Despite some supporting opinion that this is "transitional and [that] restorative business might be fully achieved over a period of three years", many of those in Halls and Colleges feel that this will not be achieved, since Canberra's winter is severe and, therefore, unlikely to attract conference trade, and some students studying year-long courses will need to remain in residence in the mid-year break. Hence the estimated cost of \$50 per student place per annum may be questioned and must be taken as a minimum with a maximum varying up to \$140 per student place per annum. The student will be forced to bear this cost as the AUC has made it clear that they will not subsidise residences.

Increased accommodation costs are not a problem for Hall and College residents alone but affect all those who need to live in Canberra at a higher cost than if they were at home.

Increased costs not only result from increased living expenses, but also from the further administrative costs that will be incurred in the increase in examinations and the opportunity for mid-year enrolment, to name a few. The 1973-75 AUC grant for recurrent expenditure does not provide for these additional expenses. We fear these will become a charge on individual students. So far as we are aware, there has been no investigation of whether the semester pattern will increase the cost of tuition.

It is unrealistic to suggest that the increased costs can be offset by accelerated progress of the student towards his degree because it is quite clear from the Faculty of Science experience that a minute percentage of students graduate in less than three years. Such progress is gained at the expense of vacation time, which most students use to earn part or all of the costs of their education.

We recognise that Council's attitude to these increased costs will rest with the merits of the academic argument. We submit that such argument will need to be substantial to offset the disadvantage of the increased cost to the student.

**E. Further disadvantages of the semester pattern** In addition to the disadvantages

revealed in countering the arguments in favour of the semester system, we suggest that there are additional causes for concern.

**1. The increase in the time of residence of a student from a maximum of ten to a norm of sixteen weeks per "study period" is, in our opinion, undesirable.** In view of the increased pressure resulting from the concentration of a semester course and the increased assessment demands, we view very seriously the effects of the system upon students and their education.

**2. Education is a personal attainment which is not necessarily the result of an institutional process.** Thus the part played by sporting, cultural, and extra-curricular activities must not be minimised. The semester pattern affects this in two ways. First, the pressure of formal course work restricts the amount of time available for such activities. Second, the important cross-fertilization from contact with other institutions is limited to the one week mid-semester break, too short a period to effectively organise inter-university activity and gather students from all parts of the Commonwealth. The mid-year break can only be used for winter sports. In any case this break will reduce University activity for students will often be absent from campus at the time of year when this activity reaches a natural peak. This can be seen from the present lack of extra-curricular involvement by students studying under the semester system.

**3. The concentrated nature of the course allows no flexibility for students in allotting their study time.** This problem is particularly acute for part-time students who find that the organisation of their study time is in part determined by the whim of the employer.

**4. When subjects are taught on a terminal semester basis, it is likely that students will fail to integrate the units of each subject.** Students will then gain information about a discipline but not a useful education in that discipline.

**5. The allocation of an eight-day examination period at the end of the first semester is undesirable and unduly concentrates exams which under the present system take some three weeks to complete.** The extension of the examination period, which we believe will be necessary will add to the existing financial burdens of students.

**6. The semester system will exacerbate the problems caused by a lack of common vacation dates between universities and CAE's and other levels in the education system.** Until the secondary schools move to a semester system it will be inconvenient for staff and part-time students to take holidays during the year with their families.

**7. We note that the present system allows equipment to be alternately used for teaching and research, and would point out that a semester pattern leaves a maximum of four weeks between the commencement of the academic year and its conclusion for such dual use.**

Respectfully submitted, Students' Representative Council Ian Green, Andrew Podger, Richard Refshauge, Julius Roe, Neil Seagrim. Executive of the Research Students' Association. Geoffrey Fox, Ian Jackson, Bruce Sutton.

Further copies of this submission may be obtained from the SRC Office, Union Building.

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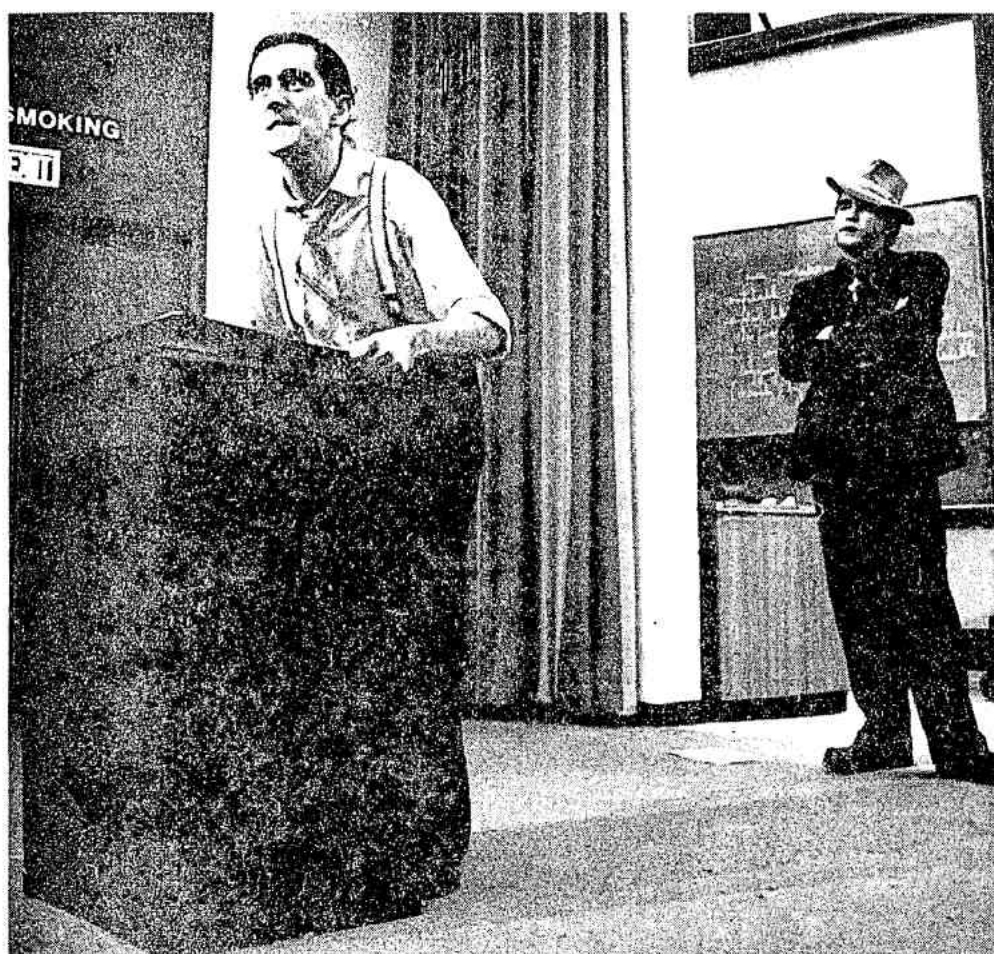
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# REVIEWS

Roger Reitham and Richard Maloney in Adam Salzer's production of "Waiting for Lefty".

## Lefty Striptease Prometheus



### Drama

**STRIPTease** by Slawomir Mrozek, directed by Penny Chapman, Australian Theatre Workshop: **WAITING FOR LEFTY** adapted from Clifford Odets' play, directed by Adam Salzer, ANU Theatre Group.

Before starting a review of these two plays, I want to note the disturbing tendency of media criticism of productions to degenerate into a veiled form of literary criticism. This comment is inspired, although not wholly motivated, by other reviews of these two productions.

Drama may be criticized from a literary point of view or from a theatrical point of view. The two forms of criticism are quite separate and, it seems to me, neither has a rightful place as part of the other. A connection between the two cannot be denied. But as the contexts are so different, the validity of criticizing a production from the literary viewpoint is, I would suggest, untenable.

That's just a pretty smart-ass way of saying that this review will be of two productions as productions with no reference to other works of the author or the original scripts. Besides, I'm not familiar with them, and, as far as I'm concerned, so much the better.

Mrozek's **STRIPTease** is a most fascinating and resourceful play. Like **LEFTY**, it is a play about oppression but deals with it in a surrealistic sort of way. Two guys who were simply going about their business are propelled by some unseen force into an empty room. Deprived

of their freedom and menaced by a giant hand, the question becomes one of escape or wait.

The beauty of this play is the way it paces out and rehearses all the arguments concerning freedom and personal liberty in a manner both sinister and humorous. The dilemma is never solved. Whatever idealist line is pursued, it is the giant hand who wins. You could throw round a few adjectives like allegorical, symbolic, dialectic, about it, and you would of course be perfectly right, but the play's main virtue is its sheer theatricality. I found it extremely funny also in spite of, or perhaps in reaction to, its sinister and perturbing overtones.

Perhaps its theatricality was due mainly to the production which set **STRIPTease** under ultra violet light, giving it another dimension and adding to the surrealist nature of the play. Two doors, two chairs, two people and two giant hands — that was all: elegantly simple but devastatingly effective. This is the first production that I've seen which has been truly ensemble in the sense that all the elements — the actors, props, set and lighting worked as one to provide the total effect. Bruce Widdop and Ian Brown gave very good performances as the two faceless isolated men making good use of agile movement, sharp timing and the odd vaudeville gesture. It is not an insult to say that I really hardly noticed them or rather, couldn't separate them from the whole. Altogether a fascinating production.

This production of **WAITING FOR LEFTY** was, as a knowledgeable in the programme notes, freely adapted from Odets'

original. Regardless of the plot and merits of the original Odets version, Adam Salzer's production was a bloody good piece of theatre which stood up well by itself. Briefly, it is set in the depression years in Sydney when the taxi drivers of that fair city are feeling the pinch, want more bread and are caught in the crossfire of the pro-boss union secretary and the left faction haunted by the spectre of control from Moscow.

My first compliment must go to the casting which was excellent. The second to the style of production which ably involved the audience (without embarrassment) in the meeting, and led to the odd voluble reaction from them. I found myself trying to sort out the genuine invective from the false and uncertain as to which side to take in the circumstances. At times, it was necessary to force yourself to remember you were actually watching a production. The temptation to walk out on strike (at what turned out to be the end) was stymied by the fact that you might miss something else.

Salzer adopted a simple style of staging with the flashback which illustrated the problems facing the taxi drivers set against a backdrop of the meeting, momentarily frozen. The acting was uniformly good. The production, with a few minor exceptions, totally evoked the mood of the Thirties and the despair of the situation. Its strength was that it was totally believable.

This double bill was the most enjoyable and thoroughly professional evening I've spent in the theatre in ages.

Jon Stephens.

### Elitism

A just criticism of Prometheus would not merely assert, and justly so, that it is elitist, but that most importantly that it is parochial. It exudes parochialism to the extent that it appears to be a banner for the club of the blind.

Much, indeed most, of the poetry in Prometheus is in the form of image bombardment. In this free-form poetry, the reader becomes recipient to a barrage of words, phrases and sometimes even clauses which seldom, at first reading, appear to have a meaning.

Free-form poetry can by way of subtle development be incredibly effective. It's effectiveness, however, is lost the instant the particular phraseology becomes too personal. This is to say phrases bring out intrinsically different meanings in all people, and what may seem beautifully direct phraseology to the "poet" will be completely lost on the reader. Word associations, especially in emotional experiences, differ enormously. The imagery the poet draws from an occasion he experienced and found particularly moving will not have the same effect upon the reader unless the mood is developed to make the reader more amenable to the poet's manner of thinking.

Throughout Prometheus the merit and beauty of free-form poetry has often been abused, and to those who see themselves as "acid" poets, it has simply been ridiculed. In some sections crass ignorance and gauche flamboyance predominate. However I could be slightly misinformed here. For its vulgarity is so pure that it verges on the epitome of KITSCH—that true art form which signifies all that is cheap, rude, ugly and lacks any semblance of subtlety. Many books have been written on Kitsch, and some sections of Prometheus could well be quoted by them in future.

The prose is seldom much better. Much of it is the egocentricity of the "revolutionary" expounding his bourgeois leanings.

However, it is not all bad. Jackson, O'Connor and Machutta raise its standard slightly, but many of the other would-be poets are simply pretentious.

Finally, the layout is usually poor, if not abysmal, and the photography is completely lacking in merit.

The club of the blind may not be winning "the revolution", and they may only be victorious over their own minds in their pseudo-cultural revolution, but I can assure them nobody will mob the streets carrying their little grey "Prometheus".

So retire to the club and dream of the revolution as it could be. Yes hear those cannon balls, thundering, see the chaos of battle, but soft, no, the neuro-artistry of the wine and cheese chunder.

Anon.



# REVIEWS

"The Professional"  
reviewed below by Eileen Haley

## The oldest profession



I first heard that this book was kicking around waiting to be reviewed a good while ago. Then I was told that it had disappeared from the *Woroni* office. Now the blokes are through perusing, and I've finally got the thing, I can't find too much to say about it.

From my rather limited familiarity with soft-core porn, I would say that the photography is better than average, and (as they say) tastefully done. The description on the cover says that this is "the intimate portrayal in photographs of a day in the life of a woman of pleasure" and the Day-in-the-Life device means that there is Something For Everyone — a bit for the sadist, a bit for the black suspender belt fetishist, etc. Nothing, mind you, that makes the men look ridiculous. Nothing laughably kinky, nothing pathetic. No comical customers, either. The text tells us that not all the woman's customers are old or ugly — well they could say that again — the only ones we see in the photos are all young and bloody beautiful. There is one customer, so we are told,

who can't get it up, but of course we don't see this possibly ludicrous incident in the photo section — we just see a picture of the woman's face as she watches him. The text says that "her disinterested serious eyes mock him" but you'd never guess this from the photo — which shows a sultry come-hither look any fantasizing male would like to have stuck up on his bedroom wall. (This, after all, is a book for men. And the contempt prostitutes have for their customers isn't anything men want to hear about).

Not that it's all Bed Pics — this is, after all, the story of a Real Person, and you'll be happy to know that prostitutes too smoke cigarettes, read *New Idea*, shit, (for confirmation see last issue of *Woroni*), have Mums, and kids, make telephone calls, and (apparently) change their clothes about fifty times a day. And when asleep, dream of "black figures on the white meadows of sunlit sand" — otherwise known as *Walking on a Beach at Sunset with Your True Love*, which is the photographic sequence which winds the book

up. The photography's all right, but, as you will have gathered, the text is something else. If it didn't so closely resemble the pseudo-poetical strivings produced by pimply youths in Creative Writing workshops, I'd be tempted to think that David Boutland (who wrote it) and Ron Smith (who conceived and produced it) were being very clever, and imitating the 18th Century *Memoirs-of-a-Woman-of-Pleasure* tradition, for the style displays all the more preposterous elements of baroque: periphrasis ("Anxiety trickling under her arms"), inversion ("He needs a bath she decides, so sweaty from running he seems"),

fulsome and fancy metaphorical gems:

Is she a child? In black stockings and paraphernalia of her trade? A child to be ordered, instructed; undressed, to lie on belly, then on back, to listen with patient gaze as General's fire salvos of toy cannons between her legs?

Really, what can you say about a book like *The Professional*? Such a book, no matter what its pretensions, is simply a replica, a substitute or a souvenir of going to a prostitute, of having sex and paying for it. (The price, in this case, being \$3.95) Books like it will exist as long as prostitution itself exists.

### SYNCHRONOS '72

Synchronos '72, an exciting audio visual concert created by Don Banks and Stan Ostojic Kotkovski and featuring Don and Stan, Larry Sitsky, Don Burrows and his quartet, Don Hollier, John Crocker and Musicians from the Canberra School of Music will be staged in Melville Hall, A.N.U., from 26-30 September. Tickets are \$3.50 for adults and \$1.50 for students and are available from the Union Shop, Burchiers and Tuffins.

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### Prostitution

Inspired by her reading of "The Professional" (reviewed previous page) Eileen Haley goes on to consider prostitution — an institution which, she claims, serves to perpetuate male dominated society.

I've been trying to discuss prostitution with people over the past few weeks, and have been surprised at the responses I've got. It's obvious that most people can't separate prostitution, in their minds, from a lot of other issues — rape, strip-tease, carnal knowledge, sado-masochism — all of which sit deep in their consciousnesses somewhere, all bathed in the same lurid glow.

Wishing to avoid the lurid glow, I thought I'd take it sedate and methodical. I thought I'd talk about prostitution law repeal.

I'll even start off by defining "prostitution". Most women are economically dependant, to some extent or other, on a man — that's the way it is. Thus most relationships between a man and a woman are a bit based on sexual barter. So it's not the money angle, by itself, that identifies the prostitute. (Except if every

man-woman relationship, including the very respectable state of marriage, is called prostitution — which is to use the term in a vague metaphorical way.) Rather, it is the *indiscriminations of her clientele*. There are hierarchies within the oldest profession — between streetwalker and call-girl, for example. There are also part-time prostitutes as well as full-time prostitutes. The deserted wife interviewed in *Wife's Lot* (the women's edition of *Lot's Wife* — and very interesting too) said quite simply that she and a few friends prostitute now and then — "it's the only way me and the kids can survive". Part-time, or short-term, prostitution is probably a more common resource for poor women than many of us realize. What all these types of women have in common, though, is indiscriminateness of clientele (coupled with monetary remuneration): it is this

that defines them as prostitutes.

There is a growing movement, in liberal legal circles, for the abolition of laws which create what they call "victimless crimes". It's a useful concept, and forms the basis for arguments in favour of the abolition of abortion laws, censorship laws homosexuality laws, etc. Prostitution, too, is usually regarded as a victimless crime.

At present, soliciting and brothel-keeping are illegal in every state of Australia. The actual act of prostitution is not illegal — the anti-soliciting laws, plus the vagrancy laws, cover things sufficiently. In no state is there any provision for prosecuting the customer — on the rare occasions when a customer *does* appear in court in connection with a charge, the police court-eously withhold his name. No such chivalry for the prostitute — she could be put in the clink

for a year.

Ivor Greenwood, during the televised debate with Hawke on "Law and Order", said that the laws of the land were there for the purpose of protecting the weak against the strong.

What purpose do the present laws on prostitution serve?

(1) Presumably, they are meant to protect unfortunate males from exploitation by nasty, money-grubbing women. If this is what they're supposed to do, they're self-defeating. The one way in which illegality benefits the prostitute is that it keeps the prices up.

But in other ways the laws against prostitution are not so good for women.

(2) They mean that if the woman's bashed up, she can't go to the cops. The laws therefore serve the interests of every sadistic brute and nut in town.

(3) They mean that the woman is virtually forced, in the interests of self-preservation, to become dependant upon a pimp-protector. One of the "hookers" interviewed by Kate Coleman (*Ramparts* Dec. 1971) gave this account of her experience with pimps —

She has been pregnant three times, each terminating in miscarriages, that followed violent beatings by different pimps — twice leaving her nearly dead. And she herself attempted to murder a pimp when, she says, "he pushed me to the point where I couldn't stand it no more and I lost control of myself" ... When I interviewed her, she had only recently run away from her third pimp because of a beating. Her remarks about pimps were echoed by many prostitutes. "I've been through it with pimps. They've beaten me with coat hangers, fists, with damn near everything. I don't have anything now. The pimps I was with walked away with cars, money, furniture, with everything I ever made. If I hadn't had a pimp, I wouldn't have to want for nothing."

(4) They are used, as Paul Wilson puts it in *The Sexual Dilemma*, "to keep prostitutes out of the sight and hearing of the ordinary citizen." Apparently men can't bear to be accosted, eyed off, sized up, by women in the street. This is very funny! When I try to explain that I find it offensive, even pretty scary, to be looked at, whistled at, commented on, in the street, men think I'm nuts — I should be flattered, they tell me. But if a woman tries the same trick on them, she can be fined or jailed.

(5) They are used to keep "good" wives, and especially "good" daughters, in line. Girls can actually be locked up to prevent them from taking to a life of "crime", and cowed into respectability.

(6) They give the police a way of showing how active they are. What's a good way of dem-





onstrating your efficiency and your dedication to civic duty? Round up the prostitutes.

(7) They are used to harass, imprison, and intimidate, Aboriginal women. In some metropolitan jails, as much as 60 or 70 per cent of women prisoners are Aboriginal — a figure grossly out of proportion with the population numbers. It would be interesting to know (a) what percentage of Aboriginal women prisoners have been jailed under the prostitution laws (b) what percentage of women jailed under prostitution laws are Aboriginal.

It is clear that this harassment of Aboriginal women, using prostitution laws, happens even in cases where the woman is not working as a prostitute. In the August 26th *Nation Review* this incident was reported from Adelaide:

Shortly after the 10.20 cry of "ten more minutes for bottles" [at the Carrington Hotel] Ms Gale [a 26-year-old Aboriginal woman, connected with the North Adelaide Aboriginal Embassy] noticed that all her friends had gone and said to us (the correspondent and two French friends of his):

"Would you mind walking out with me when it is time to go?"

"Of course. But why?"

"If I walk out by myself I will be arrested."

"But why?"

"If the police see an aboriginal woman by herself they think she is a prostitute."

We did not believe her but said that we would walk out with her. She wanted to go home and we said we would give her a lift. The four of us were walking out the door when Ms Gale said:

"Can you wait a minute? I want to go to the toilet. Please don't go away or I will be arrested."

... The Frenchman and I both agreed she was exaggerating. Since my car was just around the corner I got it so that we could get moving when MsGale came out. I took between two and three minutes to return.

The two French people were very upset. He said:

"They have put the aboriginal woman in the police car."

"Why? Tell me what happened."

"She came out the door and two policemen grabbed her and put her in the police car."

...Although she had no bruises when taken into custody Ms Gale had plenty upon her release next day. Bruises on her arms were caused by rough handling and one in the small of her back by a policeman's knuckle....

(8) The anti-prostitution laws are used to harass poor women, women with low levels of formal education, women with no trade skills, women with children to support on their own. These are the groups to which, mostly, prostitutes belong.

In other words, the present prostitution laws are there to make things worse for the underdog.

I believe that all prostitution laws should be repealed. By this, I don't mean legalized prostitution. Legalized prostitution condemns women to the indignity of forced medical examination, inspection and licensing. Unlicensed prostitutes who don't work in the official brothels, are still liable for prosecution. Legalized prostitution requires registration, and so a woman is identified for life by this trade — at least, with prostitution illegal, women can move in and out of it without a permanent brand.

In Italy, where divorce is illegal, prostitution is legal. This shows great realism. The monogamous Family is posited on the Whorehouse; the Whorehouse makes possible the Family, the Family makes possible the Whorehouse — one couldn't exist without the other. The Italians know this and acknowledge it honestly. But this also makes clear what the purpose of the

Prostitution is, in the last analysis, economical. Enabling a small number of women to take care of the needs of a large number of men, it is the most convenient sexual outlet for armies and for the legions of strangers, perverts and physically repulsive in our midst. It performs a role which apparently no other institution fully performs.

When I read this, I saw red. Prostitution is "economical" and "convenient", is it? For everyone, presumably, but the women delegated to "take care of the needs" of the "legions of strangers, perverts and physically repulsive" males in our midst!

Do prostitutes like their work? Kate Coleman reached this conclusion from her investigations: Most disliked the work but few disliked the money — or more accurately, saw little chance of earning a comparable



legalized prostitution is — it is to maintain the status quo, to preserve the patriarchy, at the expense of those women who will have to wear the brand of a state-sanctioned social stigma, and ultimately, therefore, at the expense of all women.

Legalized prostitution is a retrograde and oppressive measure. As long as prostitution exists, it should be free from all regulations that seek to punish the women for it.

Well, all this is very reasonable stuff — something any liberal could find it in his open mind to assent to. I came across a quote from a liberal, as I was reading things before I wrote this article — from a man called Davis, who wrote an article on prostitution in R.K.Merton and R.A.Nisbet *Contemporary Social Problems*. Not for Davis any moral condemnation of prostitution. Oh no. Here is what this broad-minded gentleman has to say:

income in a more "respectable" profession. That some of them honestly believed prostitution offered them more personal freedom than did working as a nine-to-five drudge in a department store is eloquent testimony to the degree to which women lack control over the forces that shape their opportunities and their lives.

The prostitute Paul Wilson interviewed for *The Sexual Dilemma* said that she didn't enjoy her work, and never had — "I enjoyed the money coming in but not the actual sex part of it". Moreover, she went on to say that she never enjoys sex now, that she fears and mistrusts men, that she feels she has been hardened, that her capacity for love has been destroyed. Truly, as Susan Brownmiller says, prostitution is NOT a victimless crime: "There is a victim, gentlemen, and that is the woman."

To return to Davis: so prostitution is to be explained as the

institution which provides the sexual outlet for the lonely the old, the ugly, and the perverted? In that case, how come there aren't just as many male prostitutes catering to the needs of the lonely, old, ugly, or perverted women in our midst? No. Clearly, prostitution caters not for outcasts, but for certain types of the group in power — men. As an institution, prostitution is the produce of a male-dominant society. (To speak of the "institution of prostitution" is depersonalized, and I hate to do it, since I believe that institutions are human things — they are the people that compose them. But here the language fails me: I want to speak of the institution as composed of the women who are its victims. There just aren't the words for me.)

The institution of prostitution serves to perpetuate male-dominant society, it will not outlast it. But as long as it exists, no woman will be free.

The liberation of each *must be* the liberation of all; of no case, of no group, is this truer and more clearly seen than in the case of women. I'd like to go into that a bit.

Paul Wilson thinks that the spread of sexual freedom will eventually erode prostitution as an institution, since increasingly men will be able to get sexual satisfaction for free. His conclusion is too sanguine, for his analysis of why prostitution exists — to provide sexual gratification for men who can't get it elsewhere — is naive. Pamela Kearon and Barbara Mehrhoff, writing in *Notes from the Third Year*, say: "Prostitution exists to meet the desire of men to degrade women. Studies made by men reveal that very few even pretend they frequent prostitutes primarily for sexual gratification."

They go on: Young boys admit they go to achieve a sense of male camaraderie and freedom ... other men have expressed the prime motive as the desire to reaffirm the basic "filth" of all women, or to clearly separate "good" from "bad" women in their own minds, or for the opportunity to treat another person completely according to personal whim ... That sexual gratification is not the prime motive for males frequenting prostitutes is further demonstrated by the fact that although both marriage and free love have been on the increase, so has prostitution. Economic depression and war always cause an increase of prostitution because both these situations impel men more furiously than ever to define their male status.

Fucking = conquest; that's the old style male game. And increasingly, well-educated, well-heeled women are demanding of men that they stop playing it with them. (Even this rebellion isn't easy, but it's happening, and nothing's going to turn it around.) And there is a danger

here: that men will grant the demands of the women of their own class, will give us the respect we are beginning to demand, and live sexually, with us, on our own terms, *because the outlet's still there, they can carry on the old sexual conquest game elsewhere, with other women*. And what will have been the gain then? We would not have achieved freedom, just some new form of the pedestal — one that doesn't, as the old one did, bind us to chastity, but one that just as surely imposes a male definition on us, one that just as surely splits us off from other women and one that is just as constricting and dehumanizing. If this is not to happen, prostitution must go. And since it is always women belonging to oppressed races and classes who are forced into prostitution to avoid poverty and drudgery, these roots of oppression must also go. The vision is Utopian — the abolition of all social injustice — but nothing less is required to achieve the liberation of women.

The moralistic crap, about prostitutes being Fallen Women, soiling themselves by bartering woman's chastest treasure etc., will have to be the first dead-wood to be cleared when we start looking at the issue of prostitution squarely. Why is selling your sex so much worse than selling yourself in other ways? (Like working for Dow Chemicals, who manufactured napalm?) The closest I've come to prostitution — apart from the non-judiscriminate sort every girl is familiar with through the Dating Game, of getting a free dinner in return for favours — was when I was broke and unemployed and a guy I hitch-hiked a ride from offered me \$20 for a fuck. I didn't take the offer, because I thought he might be a pervert (and really, I suppose, because I thought Good Girls Didn't Do Things Like That). A week later I got a job correcting exam papers when (funny!) I'd never believed in the exam system. Looks like some ways of selling your "self" are more socially acceptable than the Fate Worse Than Death. Prostitution isn't a Fate Worse Than Death, of course — it's an expedient some women resort to to survive, and to escape. (Others marry, for the same reasons).

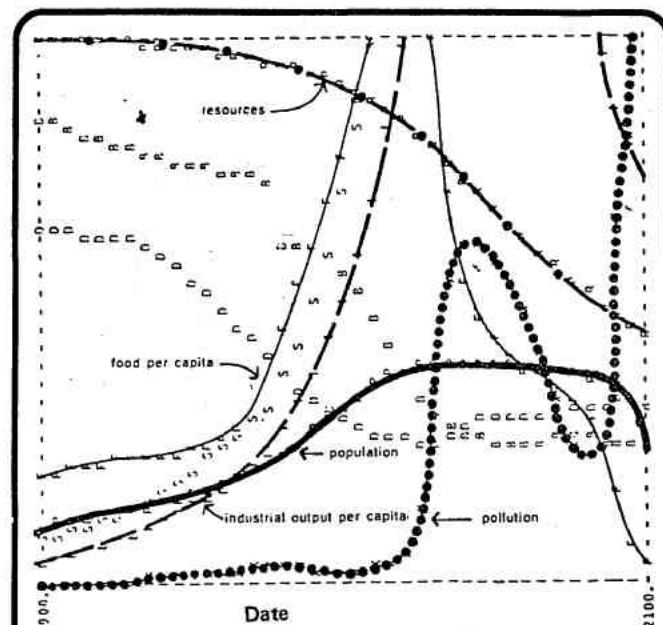
Prostitution is an institution that serves men, and only men. *The Professional*, we might say, is a harmless, corny, vulgar sort of book — sophisticated people like us, we laugh at it and dismiss it. From another point of view, it is a very angry-making book. Lots of men will profit from this book. The customers first: they'll get their benefit. Then the book-sellers. It'll be sold all over the place, I suppose, including the porno racks of the *Third World* bookshops, which are financing the "Revolution" off the bodies of women. And I bet it makes a mint for the bloke who produced it: Ron Smith, Super Pimp.



SRC Environment Officer Lizzy Bomford discusses the future of Canberra

The facts behind the actions that count.

## City or fart?



Four simultaneous technological policies are introduced in the world model in an attempt to avoid the growth-and-collapse behaviour of previous runs. Resources are fully exploited, and 75 percent of those used are recycled. Pollution generation is reduced to one-fourth of its 1970 value. Land yields are doubled, and effective methods of birth control are made available to the world population. The result is a temporary achievement of a constant population with a world average income per capita that reaches nearly the present US level. Finally, though, industrial growth is halted, and the death rate rises as resources are depleted, pollution accumulates, and food production declines.

From "The Limits To Growth", a report for The Club Of Rome's project on the predicament of mankind.

Using the car as the basis for planning a city as NCDC have done in Canberra seems unstable; in view of doubts of the car's future, all feasible oil supplies are expected to run out within 30 years, and highly undesirable for ecological and sociological reasons.

### Life?

Canberra receives preferential financial treatment from the government but this is used mainly in creating beautiful vistas for tourists to admire from the serenity of their car. However this planned beauty is artificial and cold. More important to Canberra's inhabitants are: costs, all prices are higher in Canberra than the main Australian cities; and "life"-the road and vistas compartmentalise Canberra making spontaneous events impossible.

### Growth forever?

There is a growing feeling we cannot go on as we are. Books like "The Limits To Growth" indicate that assuming infinite nuclear power available, being used to recycle and mine new sources of uneconomic raw materials; with pollution levels reduced to a quarter of the present level per unit of production, with birth control making sure every child is wanted (which is not the same as zero population growth) and land yields being double those achievable with present, post green revolution technologies, we could manage to get world average income near the average in the USA today. But not for long: overuse of the land for food production leads to erosion and starvation sets in, at this immense level of usage. Pollution would still rise to levels where people would die

directly or thru the effect on food production. This highly optimistic view results in the longest continuation of growth but ends in disaster by 2100. I don't suggest that this will happen in the real world it is what would happen if people like those planning Canberra continued to ignore the changes that are happening in the outside world. The PR people at NCDC are so busy defending what has already happened in Canberra that they cannot hope to try and explain the decision NCDC is making now that will affect our future.

### Centre?

In the plan for Canberra, Civic is envisaged as a cultural centre. However it was also to meet the demands of financial and company heads for employment of 60,000 people by 1990. They were to be served by a rapid transit system connecting with other regional centres. However, due to some rash decision making at an early stage buildings have been approved for 57,000 employees before 1980.

Unless NCDC does a quick rethinking we will still not have a rapid transit system so I expect civic will become a dump, a noisy smelly crowded place where bad tempered white collar workers will sneer at each other as they push their way round the streets looking for a car park. A truly fitting soul for the National Capital.

### The Bush

One of the great advantages of Canberra is that you can get to the bush or walk your dog around the beaut new lake. Or at least you could. Black Mountain had

a suburban street along one side and a bit of a tourist road along another. Then Canberra started to grow a bit and behold they dropped off a corner and put in Barry Drive and Belconnen Way. Got a bit of a stir from conservationists but that was it. NCDC doesn't take much note of public opinion. Anyway the kids cannot cross the street anymore because mum's scared shitless they'll get run over. No one cared about the kangaroos or anything up there. The fanatics could always go under the overpass and walk round to the back if they wanted quiet Bush.

The PMG put some nicely graded roads around there, then Casswell Drive went in. Big roads on three sides now, and a tourist road on the fourth.

The people out at NCDC look at their maps as they plan for some new roads to keep the contractors busy and to take a bit of a load off the other roads and they notice that access to civic is a bit lopsided: there are no roads coming in from the west and not much from the east.

So they say :OK. lets put a road in here around the bottom of Black Mountain and one down Ainslie Avenue. Very cool man. Now you go out and see how many people you reckon would use the road if we built it. Wow man : over 2000 vehicles per hour by 1980! Hey that is more than we get along Belconnen Way in a peak period. Man, we really need that road. And look we'll be able to expand Canberra out past Belconnen if we add on a few more lanes!

True, they will, and so NCDC plans for a Canberra of one million people. In fact if we try to limit it to 500,000 people we are going to cause NCDC to do one hell of a rethink. And it is about time NCDC did one hell of a rethink. Always we are presented with one plan : take it or leave it. The plan is for at least a million people. So much so that in 1982 there would be no low density housing left in the area of Canberra that would eventually house 500,000 people.

If you think the politicians should put the screws on NCDC write and ask them not to allow the construction of the Black Mountain Freeway. Lets have a Canberra for people, not cars.

Turning white and shifty eyed, SRC Administrative Secretary Di Riddell had to wet her pants before Refshauge would believe that he had dropped an indiscretion all over the Union bar. Passing off a report in the last Woroni as 'crap!' Refshauge claimed that it was the administrative lobby not the IAS that had pushed Williams through to the Vice-chancellorship. Sitting near by, Academic Registrar Plowman played his poker face. The kitty however, must go to Refshauge. He saved the day by pouring everyone another beer.

Student and editor of the ANU Reporter, Peter Black, chalked points in a two up-manship argument in the Union the other night. Attacking the Woroni article 'A billy for ANU' as containing obvious errors he nevertheless declined a suggestion that he identify them in this paper. So far no penalty. Judges are requested to ring ANU Information on 4171.

The Preservation of Life Society has stated on this campus that it seems to be unaware that the pivot of Abortion Law Reform lies not on the question whether abortions should take place — there are legal abortions — but rather, who should bear the responsibility of making decisions; doctors or the parents involved.

Rumour has it that, frustrated with the lack of obscenity convictions, the NSW Government is going to by-pass public opinion in censorship cases by the abolition of the use of juries in such cases . . .

Andrew Dunstan, local son of . . . achieved new fame this week when inundated by calls from The Australian, The Times, Adelaide Advertiser over his summons to appear in court for distributing 'Dont Register' leaflets. It seems that being son & heir makes even your farting newsworthy. No matter that McQueen, Fry and about 10 other students were also summonsed.

Dunstan's association with the Caudillo is interesting, as it appears that Andrew is too scared to run as a joke-candidate himself — doesn't he realise he's already the biggest joke on campus.

### AUSTRALIAN THEATRE WORKSHOP PRESENTS

#### 'THE CASTLE OF PERSEVERANCE'

A medieval morality play in the round and open air, complete with gunpowder and mulled wine.

Starring Bobby Gledhill, Nick Jose, Jewels Clabburn, Paul Floss, and thousands more.

Place: Oriental Studies side of Chifley Library.  
When: 8.00p.m. on 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 October.  
Admission: 80c students \$1.50 others

Bring a cushion and a rug.



# ADS

Applications Now Open for

## Full time WORONI EDITOR '73

Required weekly edition of newspaper — minimum 25 per yr.  
Stipen.: \$20 per week plus tentatively 20% of advertising.

Applications close 6th October, 1972.

## SOMETHING TO SAY...

The orientation handbook will be produced after the exams. If you have something to say to next years beginners, be it in words or pictures, leave your name for Charlie Dickins in the SRC office and I'll contact you.

## A.N.U. UNION

The Union's Annual Dinner will be held on Friday, 29th September, at 6.30 pm for 7.00 pm in the Refectory of the Union.

Tickets at \$2 for members and \$4 for non-members can be purchased from the Union Office.

## PLEASE COME

The Australian National University in conjunction with  
The Canberra Times-ZCA CTC-TV presents

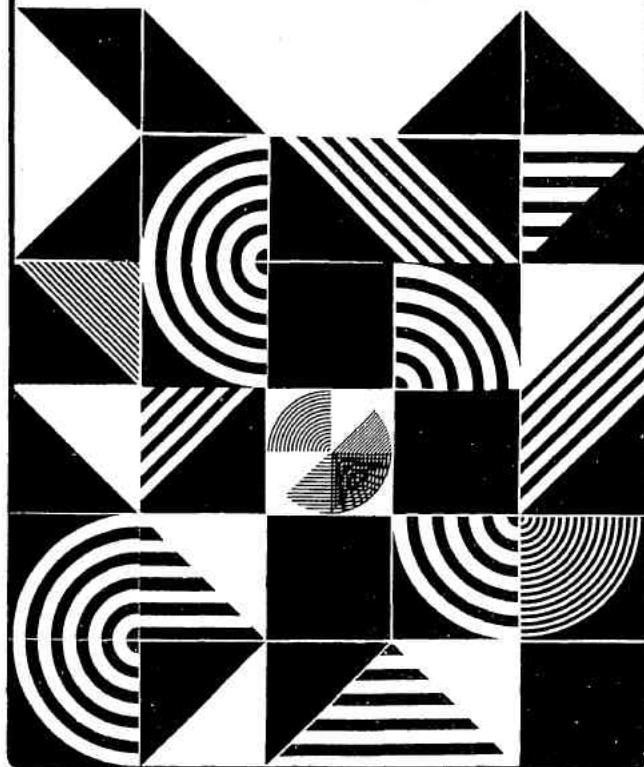
# Synchronos '72

An audio/visual concert created by Don Banks  
and Stan Ostojja-Kotkowski

An experience in sight, sound and space, Melville Hall ANU  
8-15 pm 26-30 September 1972

Music by Don Banks, Larry Sitsky, Donald Hollier, John Crocker  
With The Don Burrows Quartet, Lois Bogg, Lesley Bishop, Leonard Fischer, David Shephard and Christian Wojtowicz

Jazz, vocal, live electronic, tape and chamber music interact with lights and projected laser images for the musical eye and imaginative ear  
The Don Burrows Quartet will play the best of Australian Jazz and combine with electronic and chamber music to "paint" their own laser images  
New compositions by Banks, Sitsky, Hollier and Crocker will have their world premieres in Synchronos '72



## AUS FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Joining period from now until 30th September 1972.  
Medical & Hospital Benefits. Rates: \$28.20 p.a.

Enquiries: SRC Office

SRC Guest Speaker:

DR JIM CAIRNS M.P.

will speak on

TARIFFS

Copland 8.00 pm  
Wednesday 27th September.

The SRC has arranged for the prominent ex-MP.

Mr Edward StJohn QC.

to speak on  
"Foreign Ownership of Australia:  
How it will affect your future"

Copland Lecture Theatre  
Friday 29 September, 8.00 pm

If you can't afford a real photographer come to

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Center Cinema

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Political Science Society

ALL DAY SEMINAR

AUSTRALIAN

and

U.S. ELECTIONS

Speakers include:

Hector Kjnloch  
Mungo McCallum  
Humphrey McQueen  
Elizabeth Reid

Bruce Hall 8.45 am Saturday  
23rd September.

Fee \$2 (\$1.00 students — incl.  
part-timers).

Meals \$1.00 each.

Apply Room 1117, Political  
Science Department.

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it all to study for exams?

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the lucky people who get there  
first! Large place, close to  
University, 4 bedrooms, 2 bath  
rooms, completely furnished.  
Available now for 2 months  
only \$42 a week. Groups  
welcomed.

Apply to Dickins, 13 Miller St.,  
O'Connor.

# UNIVERSITY REGIMENT



**Part time** This year, add leadership experience and military training to your academic accomplishments. Join the Citizen Military Forces. You'll find the activities co-ordinated to complement your studies.

**Realistic training** Join a unit that enjoys an exceptional variety of training. A programme to match the capacity of its members. You'll be expected to meet the demands of vigorous physical activity—to answer the challenge of leadership and responsibility. Promotion opportunities are outstanding. The objective is to qualify you for commissioned appointment within two years.

**Tax-free pay** For all your CMF activities, even without promotion, you could pocket over \$300 in your first year. Double this in your third year!

**A great team** Most members are Undergraduates and University staff. Some come from other sources. A great team for the sharing of experiences and ideas.

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## Mail now

Or contact Australian National University Company,  
Sydney University Regiment,  
Allara Street,  
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.  
Phone: 49 6591 during normal working hours Monday to  
Friday and from 6.00 pm to 9.30 pm on Wednesday nights.

Please send me the facts.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

P'CODE .....

# CMF

CITIZEN MILITARY FORCES

Issued by The Director General of Recruiting, Department of Defence.

CMF 70N.93.82



# FARCE

26 candidates nominated for President. 25 have declared themselves to be non-serious. No points for the twenty-sixth.

## 1972 election

### NOMINATIONS RECEIVED FOR PRESIDENT

The following nominations have been received for the Position of President of the Australian National University Students' Association

BERG Rigmor-Helene	Whitney/Daffey
BHALLA Vijay	Whitney/O'Dowd
BOWEN Jennifer	Price/Snelgar
CASTON Hal	Whitney/Berg
CROUCH Robert	Price/McCredie
DALTON Robert	Ross/Malnic
EDGAR Barbara	Whitney/Maier
FUCHSBERGER Karin	Caston/Edgar
GARGANO Peter	Hibberd/Price
GERTNERS Inta	Robson/Edgar
HIBBARD Mark	Snelgar/Gargano
HAWKE Elizabeth	Bhalla/Ryan
HAWKING David	Berg/McCredie
HINDLE Kevin	Morris, T./Padgham
McCREDIE Andrew	Price / Snelgar
McLEAN Kathleen	Whitney/Margerison
MAIER Doug	Whitney/Edgar
MARITZ Athol	McCredie/Whitney
MULLER Frank :	Berg/Maier
O'DOWD Antony	Spratt/Langenberg
PRICE Huw	McCredie/Snelgar
REFSHAUGE Richard	Smith/Hewitt
ROBSON Stephen	Edgar/McCredie
SNELGAR Stuart	Price/McCredie
WILLIAMS Owen	Snelgar/Bowen
WHITNEY Peter	O'Dowd/Langenberg

### VOTING TIMES AND PLACES:

Library Foyer Monday 25th 8.30 - 9.30 am, Tuesday 26th 8.30 - 11.00 pm, Thursday 28th 8.30 - 9.30am 8.30 - 11.00 pm, Union Foyer Monday 25th 10.00 - 11.30 am, 7.30 - 11.00 pm, Tuesday 26th 8.30 - 11.30 am, 7.30 - 8.00 pm, Wednesday 27th 8.30 - 11.30 am, 7.30 - 11.00 pm, Thursday 28th, 10.00 - 11.30 am 7.30 - 8.00 pm, Friday 29th 8.30 - 11.30 am, 8.15 - 9.00 pm, Bruce Hall Monday 25th 12.00 - 2.00 pm, 5.30 - 7.00 pm, Burton/Garran Halls Tuesday 26th 12.00 - 2.00 pm 5.30 - 7.00 pm John XXIII Wednesday 27th 12.00 - 2.00 pm, 5.30 - 7.00 pm Ursula College Thursday 28th 12.00 - 2.00 pm, 5.30 - 7.00 pm Burgmann Friday 29th 12.00 - 2.00 pm, 6.30 - 8.00 pm Law Faculty Monday 25th 2.30 - 5.00 pm Asian Studies Tuesday 26th 2.30 - 5.00 pm Copland L.T. Wednesday 27th 2.30 - 5.00 pm, Friday 29th 4.45 - 6.15 pm Physics Building Foyer Thursday 28th 2.30 - 5.00 Haydon-Allen Foyer Friday 29th 2.30-4.40 pm

Students will be required to present their student cards when voting. All undergraduate students are eligible to vote.

### KEVIN HINDLE

The Caudillo is a world historical personality of transcendent teluricism and great folksy charm. This scion of the Australian Aristocracy is a fullblooded middle-of-the-road working class hero implacably opposed to the tyranny of the majority. After this sordid electoral battle, will bring forth a campus fit for heroes which will last for a thousand years.

by Andrew Dunstan, William McMahon, Bob Hawke, R. Santamaria.



### ANDREW McCREDIE

Why aren't you standing? Don't you want a room in Garran and \$500? You know you'd make a wonderful president. Suspect others wouldn't agree? Vote for me and I will make you president\* simply by introducing non preferential voting and universal nomination. As everyone will get one vote, who doesn't think they're the best, **You will be President\***

*Up Refshauge. Up Joan Corbett. Up the People. Up with Andrew McCredie.*

\* or one thousand and twenty third thereof.

### OWEN WILLIAMS 2nd yr. Forestry

**Run-Down.** Born in ambulance on Biloela Road Qld; attended Biloela State High and Qld Uni. where I "struck" and failed a few units; Welsh heritage; Atheist; Hate cold weather.

**Why Me.** Have a friend; Been in Garran 7 months and haven't

eatn rhu... I'm "ethnic" and "perfunctory."; Love Spike Milligan.

Philosophy. "When in doubt, be indecisive."

Commonly Asked. "You can't be serious?"

### RICHARD REFSHAUGE

President, ANUSA, 1972. "The best President for four years" - *Woron.*

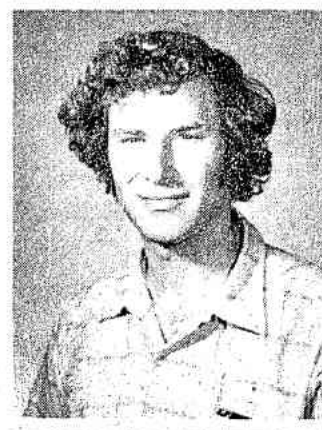
I have had considerable experience in fighting for students and their rights, both on committees and in public. Although the results have not always been perfect

If re-elected I intent to continue the fight against a damaging semester system, and for a better education system. The examinations seminar I advocated in last year's policy will be held early next year.

The fight for a reasonable Government attitude to birth control is not over, and I will ensure that student opinion is heard in this area.

I will continue to help students who have special interests, e.g. cheaper housing, pollution, Lake Pedder, Radio ANU, and the other issues that cannot now be foreseen, but which will arise in the future.

I will further assist students participating on Faculties and F.E.C.'s to have an effective voice and to be made aware of the facts and arguments about issues of their concern.



### STUART SNELGAR

On election I will firstly lead a takeover of the admin. & replace it with Goons, and make the campus a sanctuary for suitably qualified Ugandan presidents. Then greater achievements, a rightwing takeover of the Government, arm Australia with nuclear weapons, turn Capt York into a giant ramming prow, - use nuclear power to accelerate our continental drift to drive asunder Asia, then the world.

My ultimate aim is to have the Goon Soc. hijack the concorde, fill it with our soc. members, and politicians and fly it straight into Lake Peddar dam-wall, thereby cleansing the word of evil.

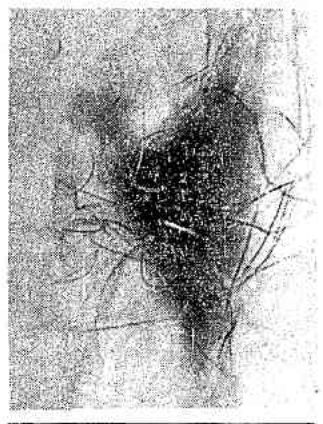
Thereafter I will retire to live quietly as a moonraker extraordinary and live up to the

motto the Pres. should be neither seen or heard.



### HUW PRICE

"If elected I will do everything in my power to find those responsible and have them shot, following which I will abscond to Wales with students association funds. CYMRU AM BYTH!!"



### DAVID HAWKING

All things being equal; vote according to your conscience brothers. All things being not equal vote according to who'll pay you the most.

If elected it is my solemn promise to do my best to use the Presidential allowance and the various perks as wisely as possible.



### BRUTUS O'DOWD

At the moment I cannot make any election promises as I am not prejudiced on any of the doubtfully complicated matters with which I will have to deal if elected.

However, I will say that, if elected I will endeavour to make impartial decisions, carefully weighted using all the available evidence.

328.947

WOR



#### ACADEMIC SERVICES

##### Sub-Deans and Faculty Secretaries

Each of the faculties has a sub-dean and a faculty secretary (in Arts both roles are combined in the position of sub-dean—Sub-deans are responsible for advising students on all matters relating to degree courses. They approve courses at the beginning of each year and should be consulted about any contemplated changes in enrolment. Sub-deans work in close collaboration with faculty secretaries who are also responsible for general advice on the implications and difficulties of course arrangement and planning. The faculty secretary is responsible for the administrative work of the faculty and can assist students in non-academic matters connected with study. Sub-deans and faculty secretaries are usually available for personal consultation during the day. Enquiries about academic status, including credit for courses taken elsewhere, should be made to faculty secretaries.

**Faculty of Arts** Sub-Dean Miss P.M.White, Faculty Office, Haydon Allen Building ('Phone ext. 2898)

**Faculty of Asian Studies** Sub-Dean Sister J. Ching, Faculty Office, Asian Studies Building ('phone ext. 3112) Faculty Secretary Miss P.M.Richardson, Copland Building ('phone ext. 3392)

**Faculty of Law** Sub-Dean Mr J.Davis, The Law School ('phone ext. 4071) Faculty Secretary Mrs J. Flecknoe, The Law School ('phone ext. 3483)

**Faculty of Science** Sub-Dean Dr D.L. Scott, Faculty Office, Botany Building ('phone ext. 2023) Faculty Secretary Mr D.McAlpin, Chemistry Building ('phone ext. 2809/4255)

**Teaching Staff** Students seeking advice or help in a particular unit or subject should consult the member of academic staff concerned. If the problem relates more

to policy in a department it might be appropriate to talk with the head of the Department or in the case of faculty matters, with the Dean. Whatever the circumstances teaching staff welcome the chance to meet individually with students and discuss enquiries about subject matter, texts, assignments, study methods, workloads, subject requirements and the many other aspects of academic work. Those wishing to discuss any of the above matters with a particular lecturer or tutor should either approach the person concerned at the end of a lecture or tutorial or go direct to his or her office. If the staff member is not immediately free an early appointment can usually be made.

**Libraries** To help undergraduate students with their library needs a reader's advisor, Mrs S. O'Reilly, has been appointed. Mrs O'Reilly will advise on books and collections available, explain the general use of the catalogue and introduce reference and bibliographical aids. Other library officers are always pleased to help students to make best use of the Library. Mrs O'Reilly can be contacted in the J.B.Chifley Building ('phone ext. 3311).

**Bookshop** Prescribed texts and books of general interest are available through the University Co-operative Bookshop situated on the ground floor of the Union Building. On payment of a \$5 fee a student may join the Co-op Bookshop and receive a dividend at the end of the year which may be up to 20% of the year's purchases. Students wishing to make enquiries should ask for the Bookshop Manager, Mrs Tippett (ext. 3550) or consult other Bookshop staff.

**University Credit Union** Available on campus is the University Co-operative Credit Union which provides a wide range of financial services to its members. The office of the Credit Union is in Block C of the old Administration Building near the banks and Post Office. Enquiries can be made in person or by 'phoning ext. 3501 and asking for the financial counsellor, Mrs Elaine Brown. Undergraduates are eligible for membership, however they should apply to the Students' Loan Fund and research students to the Research Students' Association Welfare Fund before approaching the Credit Union for other than purely commercial loans.

**Home Saving Grant Scheme** Full particulars of the scheme are set out in the official pamphlet "A Grant for your Home" which is available at all banks, building societies and post offices and at the office of the Department of Housing at 99 London Circuit, Canberra City, A.C.T. Regional Director, Mr L.C. Thompson, 'phone 485622.

#### STUDENT AND STAFF ORGANISATIONS

The ANU Students' Association, comprising all undergraduate members of the University, aims to represent students to the University and the community, to promote their welfare and their educational and political interests and to encourage clubs and societies. The following clubs are affiliated to the SRC: Abschol, A.I.E.S.E.C., Arts Society, Asian Studies Society, Bridge Club, Cultural Affairs Cttee, Classics Society, Democratic Club, Economics Society, Evangelical Union, Flat Earth Society, Forestry Society, Freedom from Hunger Society, Geographical Society, Geology Society, German Club, Good Book Society, Historical Society, Goon Society, Human Rights, International Club, Law Society, Liberal Club, Linguistic Society, Malindo, Monarchist Society, Newman Society, Nonsense Society, Oriental Studies, Overseas Students, Overseas Christian Fellowship, Part-Time Students Association, People's Club, Pluralist Society, Poetry Society, Psychology Society, Political Science Society, Sofore, Russian Club, Science Society, S.D.S., SCIAES, Students Christian Movement, Social Action, Sociology Society, Trainee Teachers, Japanese Club, Chinese Society. The Students' Association President for 1972 is Richard Refshaug, and the Administrative Secretary is Diana Riddell. All students are welcome to call in at the SRC Office ('phone ext 2444) with queries, complaints, ideas or problems.

**Research Students' Association** The RSA is a body comprising all students enrolled for Masters Qualifying, Masters or Ph.D. degrees or for the Legal Workshop Course. It aims to help its members in areas of welfare, sport and in social matters. For information on any of the Association's activities you can ring the President of the Association, Mr A.N.Stokes (ext. 2431) Department of Mathematics, Research School of Physical Sciences, or the Secretary, Miss Phillipa Newton,



1 Elder Street, Braddon, 'phone 487191; South Side, 1 Bundeela Street, Narrabundah, 'phone 957664. **Young Men's Christian Association of Canberra** Situated on the corner of London Circuit and Constitution Avenue, the YMCA is a world wide, international non-sectarian Christian organisation, promoting spiritual, intellectual, physical, social and economic welfare of youth. The Centre provides a comprehensive programme of activities including skiing, sailing, gymnasium, indoor hockey coaching, squash, judo, public speaking and debating and sauna in modern sauna rooms. For further enquiries 'phone 498733. **Young Women's Christian Association** The YWCA is open to all, including those who cannot accept its Christian basis but who would like to take part in its activities. Activities include Yoga, judo, slimnastics, fencing, etc. For further details 'phone 487314. The YWCA has hostel accommodation available for female students. The cost of membership is \$3 annually. Membership entitles students to full-board accommodation at the rate of \$20.00 to \$21.50 per week. There are certain restrictions that must be observed. Overnight accommodation is available at \$5.00 per night to members and non-members (this amount could be open to negotiation with the matron; students could be eligible for a discount; there is a reduction in tariff for YWCA members). For further information 'phone Mrs Haines on 477566. **Anglican Youth Organisation** Enquiries at Jamieson House, Constitution Avenue Reid, ACT 'phone 480811 **Methodist Fellowship Centre** Enquiries National Circuit, Forrest, ACT 'phone 732368. **Presbyterian Fellowship of Australia** The Fellowship has a branch in each Presbyterian Church in Canberra. Meetings are held each week both for social activities and for religious discussions. **Marian Club** Enquiries from St. Christopher's Presbytery, Manuka, ACT 'phone 959555.

#### FINANCIAL SERVICES

**Student Loan Fund** The SRC administers a loan fund which is available to undergraduate students. Loans of up to \$600 may be made on application to assist students who are in financial difficulties while at University. The amount and condition of any loan depends on individual circumstances. All applications are treated in strict confidence. Initial enquiries should be made to Mrs Diana Riddell (ext. 2444) at the Students' Association Office in the Union Building.

**Research Students' Association Loan Fund** The RSA administers a loan fund which is available to its members (all those enrolled for Master's Qualifying, Master's or Doctoral degrees). At present the loan ceiling is \$400 and enquiries should be made to Mr A. N. Stokes (ext. 2431), Department of Mathematics, Research School of Physical Sciences.

#### Vice-Chancellor's Discretionary Fund

The Vice-Chancellor has at his disposal a fund from which he can make grants or, more usually, loans to staff and students who are suffering particular financial hardship due to circumstances beyond their control. Enquiries about The Vice-Chancellor's Fund should be made to the Academic Registrar, Second Floor, the Chancery (ext. 2621) or to David Walsh (ext. 3452) in Student Administration.

**Student Fees** In circumstances of student hardship it may be possible to grant some extension of time for payment of tuition, general service and residential fees. General enquiries about tuition or student fees should be made to Mr F.A. Butcher, Student Administration. Enquiries about Hall and College fees should be made to the Head of the Hall or College.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Most of the essentially administrative processes related to undergraduate and graduate students are carried out in the Student Administration office, situated in the low-rise section of the Chancery. Within the office there are a number of departments with special responsibilities, however general enquiries should be made at the front reception desk. Specific enquiries can be made to the following:

**Admission and admission requirements**  
Mr B.R. Davis ('phone ext. 3339/3046)

**Fees, enrolments and student files**  
Mr F.A. Butcher ('phone 3339/3240)

**Undergraduate Scholarships, undergraduate accommodation policy, prizes, and general student welfare matters** Mr D.B. Walsh ('phone 3452)

**Undergraduate examinations, records and degree conferring** Mr R.J. Crooks ('phone 3339/2675)

**Graduate Policy and Graduate Degrees Committee** Mr R.M. Hickman ('phone 2513)

**A.N.U. Masters Scholarships, A.N.U. Travelling Scholarships, Commonwealth Course Awards and external scholarships and awards** Mr B.T. England ('phone 2225)  
Mr K.B. Kaus ('phone 4241) Miss R.C. Horwood ('phone 2268)

**Ph.D. Examinations** Mrs G.J. Waters ('phone 2266)

Enquiries about lost property should be made to Mrs C. Tipler, Room 24, ('phone 3454)

#### ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

##### Student Accommodation Officer

For assistance with accommodation students should contact the Student Accommodation Officer Mrs C. Tipler, Room 24, Student Administration (ext. 3454) during normal office hours. Assistance can be given with both residential accommodation on-campus and with private accommodation off-campus. The Accommodation Officer registers private accommodation of different types that has been inspected and approved. Accommodation normally available ranges from a room and use of conveniences to the renting of a house. The Accommodation Officer assists with admission to halls of residence and affiliated colleges. General enquiries and requests for application forms should be made initially to Mrs Tipler. These forms are usually available in September and are required to be lodged by 15 December in the year before residence is required. Enquiries may be made at any time.

**Lennox House** Some low-cost accommodation is available at Lennox House for needy second and later year students. Enquiries should be made to Mrs Diana Riddell, Students' Association Office, Union Building or by 'phoning 2444.

**Graduate Accommodation** Residential accommodation for graduate students is available at University House and Graduate House. Enquiries should be made either to University House or by 'phoning 3330, and to the Graduate House office or by 'phoning Mrs B. Farrell (3337).

**University Housing Office** Within the University there is a Housing Office which is mainly concerned with the provision of accommodation for University staff and post-graduate scholars. Normally the Housing Office does not cater for undergraduates (enquiries to Miss Lowe ext. 2503).



Department of Sociology, School of General Studies, (ext. 4082).

**The University Union** The Union is the community centre of the University and provides a common meeting ground and amenities for students and staff. The Union encourages the self-directed activities of various clubs and of its members. Facilities available include: a reading room, a games room, common room, a television room, meeting rooms, a bar, a refectory, and a coffee lounge. Enquiries about Union Services can be made to the Secretary Mr E.C. (Gene) de Toth, (ext. 3660).

**Overseas Students** A number of national organisations exist within the University to help overseas students adjust to their new life, and to make friends. They include the Malaysian Students' Association, the Hong Kong Students' Association and the African Students' Association. These groups are affiliated with the Overseas Students' Council. Enquiries should be made at the SRC office.

**Sports Union** Organised teams and individual sport within the University are catered for by the ANU Sports Union. The following clubs are affiliated with the Sports Union: Australian Rules, Amateur Athletic Club, Basketball, Badminton, Caving, Cricket, Canoeing, Fencing, Gliding, Golf, Hockey (mens and womens), Judo, Kite Flying, Mountaineering, Netball, Parachuting, Riding, Rifle Club, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Rowing, Sailing, Ski Club, Skin-diving, Soccer, Squash, Surf Board Riding, Table Tennis, Unarmed Combat. Enquiries concerning the above, or the more informal sporting activities on campus, should be made to the Sports Union office in the Union Building, 491710 or ext. 2273.

**Fitness Clinic** A fitness assessment session exists for students and staff members who are in training for sport or who may wish to undertake a personal fitness programme. Each test takes approximate-

ly 15 minutes and members should bring a pair of shorts and a towel. Appointments can be made by telephoning ext. 3598 or 4098.

**Cultural Affairs C'mttee** On-campus activity in the arts comes under the aegis of the Cultural Affairs Committee which has the following clubs affiliated with it: Choral Society, Film Society, Revue, Jazz, Contemporary Music, Literature, Art, Public Speaking, Dance Ensemble, Debating, Theatre, Poetry, Folk Music, Stage, Photographic, French Players. Enquiries about the above activities and the work of the Cultural Affairs C'mttee can be made to the Students' Association Office in the Union Building or by ringing ext. 2444.

**Staff Associations** The Staff Association exists to advance the welfare of academic staff in respect of ethical and professional standards, and conditions of service. Enquiries can be made to Dr L.A. Woolf, ext. 2400. **General Staff Association Incorporated** This Association provides facilities for the co-operation of all general staff groups, including welfare, transport, traffic and other items of common interest to all staff. Enquiries can be made to Mrs. B. Parkes, ext. 3654. The ANU **Administrative and Allied Officers Association** This Association was formed to promote the interests of its members and to maintain and improve the conditions of their employment. Enquiries can be made to Mr. S. Lind, ext. 3768. **Health and Research Employees Association** The A.N.U. branch of the Health and Research Employees Association is federally registered and is a part of a state wide industrial association. It is responsible for the conditions of service of non-academic staff and it provides consultation officers to deal with individual problems connected with working conditions and welfare matters. Enquiries can be made to the Hon. Secretary Miss K. Walker, ext. 2728.

#### The Australian National University and the Students' Association

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## WELFARE SERVICES

**Dean of Students** The Dean of Students is responsible for co-ordinating student welfare services including the counselling and health services, accommodation and scholarships, as well as maintaining liaison with the chaplains and the various student bodies. For all matters connected with their welfare students can contact the Dean, Professor D.P. Scales, French Department, Faculty of Arts, S.G.S. (phone ext. 2728) or make contact with one of the specialist services listed below.

**The University Health Service** The University Health Service, situated on the second floor of the south wing of the Copland Building, is staffed by its Director, Dr S.B. Furness, an assistant physician, Dr Robyn Jenkins, a part-time woman doctor, Dr Margaret Wallner, and a nursing sister, Sister Pat Sorby. Any student may seek advice on any health problem without charge. An outpatients' clinic is held Mondays to Fridays between 9.15 am and 10.30 am; otherwise consultation is by appointment (except in emergencies). Ring ext 3598 or 4098 or call at the Copland Building.

**The University Counselling Services** Also situated temporarily on the second floor of the Copland Building — along from the Health Service — it offers the following services: (a) Counselling Ken Robinson, Margaret Evans and Des Judge are available for individual counselling. They are ready to help anyone who feels uncomfortable and unable to solve his present problems alone. He may be depressed, angry or fearful; unable to study or concentrate; worried by approaching exams or facing his future; he may have difficulty making decisions or with interpersonal relations. Counselling aims to help in the understanding of the problem which will allow the individual to realise his own potential and increase his capacity for effective action. All interviews are absolutely confidential. (b) Efficient English Tuition is available, usually in-

dividually, to students who wish to improve their performance in written work. The tuition is tailored to the needs of each student and is based upon actual essays written. Students can seek help at any time during the academic year and the Lecturer in Efficient English, Mr B.G. Palfrey, will be pleased to see any student interested in finding out about this service. (c) Efficient Reading Efficient reading courses are offered to students during January/February, first and second terms at the Efficient Reading Laboratory in Kingsley Street. Mrs L. Rose, who conducts the courses is concerned with efficient information gathering from written texts, reading speed, comprehension, and organisation of reading tasks. (d) Careers and Appointments Office The Careers and Appointments Office provides a career planning advisory service. Students at all levels of their courses can discuss such matters as the career implications of their course choices and the nature of graduate employment. Final year students and graduates are assisted in the business of job-seeking, by personal interview, by the distribution of information, and by contact arranged with prospective employers. The Office's Careers Library contains comprehensive information about employers of graduates both in Australia and overseas, career areas, scholarships, postgraduate studies and their relationship to employment. Mrs S.J. Rawling is the Careers and Appointments Officer. (e) Student Employment Office Students can obtain help in finding part-time, casual and vacation employment by consulting Shirley Kral, on the ground floor of the south wing of the Copland Building, Room 11, or by ringing ext. 3674 between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm. Jobs are advertised on a notice board in the Union Building. Further information about any of these counselling services can be obtained by contacting the Secretary, Mrs Fry ext. 2442 between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm on week days. Appointments to see any members of the service may be made

through her. Arrangements can also be made for Part-time students outside office hours.

**Chaplains** Next door to Shirley Kral on the ground floor of the Copland Building is the office of the University Chaplains; the Rev. George Garnsey, (Protestant Ecumenical Chaplain) and Father L. Clandillon (Roman Catholic Chaplain). The Chaplains can be contacted on ext. 4246 and their hours of attendance are: Rev. Garnsey Tuesday 3 - 5pm; Thursday 2 - 3pm; Friday 2 - 3pm. Father Clandillon Tuesday 10.15 - 12.40pm; Wednesday 3 - 5.30pm; Thursday 10.15-12.40pm. Rev. Garnsey can also be contacted at 110 Lewin Street, Lyneham (phone 491978). Father Clandillon can be contacted at John XXIII College.

**Welfare Officer** Recently the University appointed a welfare officer, Mrs N.R. Miller, to attend principally to staff welfare matters. Mrs Miller can be contacted on ext. 4616 or 3514; or can be found in the General Staff Association's Meeting Room.

**Medical and Hospital Benefits Funds** A medical and hospital benefits fund sponsored by the Australian Union of Students and operated in N.S.W. by the Grand United Order of Oddfellows is available to all students under 26 at a greatly reduced rate. There are two joining periods in the year; February/March and August/September. Further details can be obtained from Mrs D. Riddell, Students' Association Office (phone ext. 2444)

**Community Services Life Line** Life Line is not a duplication of any particular welfare service but offers help in crisis or information on any of the services listed below. Twenty-four hour service, phone 951888. **Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)** The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking. AA has no dues or fees. It is not allied with any sect, denomination, political organisation or institution, does not wish to engage in any controversy, neither endorses nor

opposes any causes. The primary purpose of its members is to stay sober and to help other alcoholics to achieve sobriety. Phone Ray, 486710 or Bob, 489910; or during normal office hours ring ext. 4292. Assistance can also be obtained through Life Line. **Drug Advice** There is no drug referral centre in Canberra but help can be obtained by either ringing Life Line (951888) or the ACT Health Services Branch, phone 498077. Information can also be obtained from the President of the Students' Association. **Marriage Guidance** The Marriage Guidance Office provides educational, counselling and conciliation service for married and unmarried people. The office is situated in Melbourne Buildings, West Row, Canberra, phone 480530 during normal business hours. **Family Planning Clinic** A family planning clinic, giving advice on contraception to all, is held every Friday evening in the Baby Health Centre, Ailinga Street, Canberra City, 7 - 9pm. A qualified medical practitioner and trained staff are in attendance. Consultations are strictly confidential. **Unmarried Mothers Club** This newly formed club offers moral support and the possibility of accommodation assistance to unmarried mothers. Secretary, Miss J. Matly 480563. **Legal Referral Service** This recently established community service aims at helping people with problems to find the appropriate source of aid, legal or otherwise. The referral service is staffed on a roster basis by ANU students and at present it operates at the Congregational Church, Northbourne Avenue on Monday and Thursdays between 7.30 - 9.30pm and at the same time on Wednesdays at the National Methodist Centre, Forrest. **St. Vincent de Paul** The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is a Catholic lay organisation which is pledged to assist all those in need without prejudice to their race, colour or religion. A welfare centre and a night shelter for men are conducted at McKay Gardens, Turner, and the Society maintains Welfare Stores at Narrabundah and Dickson. **Salvation Army** North Side,